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VOL. XXII NO. 85

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1934

FOURTEEN PAGES

Constituent Assembly To Answer W. P. Challenge

Mahatma's Programme For Swaraj Party

ISSUES BEFORE CALCUTTA PLENARY CONFERENCE

Bhulabhai To Launch Organisation Campaign

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)
PATNA, April 10.

It now appears certain that Mahatma will give to the Swaraj Party all assistance he can. Regarding the formulation of the National Demand, Gandhiji is reported to be favouring the Constituent Assembly method, on the lines suggested by Pandit Jawaharlal.

It is understood that he has advised Dr. Ansari to incorporate the same in the programme of the Swaraj Party.

(From Our Correspondent).
PATNA, April 10.

With reference to Gandhiji's decision of suspending Civil Resistance, enquiries made leave no doubt that the decision was arrived at independently of the Delhi Conference results. In fact, it appears that Gandhiji's statement suspending Civil Resistance, was responsible for the protracted discussions between Drs. Ansari, Roy and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mahatma, when the former three arrived here in deputation from Delhi, contrary to their expectation that the discussions would not take more than an hour or so.

It appears certain that Gandhiji will give to the Swaraj Party all the assistance he can, short of standing for the Assembly himself.

It is understood that the decision to hold the plenary conference at Calcutta instead of in Bombay, was due to the desire on the part of Dr. Roy and Dr. Ansari to hold it at a place from where they could easily consult Gandhiji, who is in fact willing to assist them in the preparation of the constitution and programme of the Party.

In fact, it is already fixed up that Dr. Ansari will be coming over to Patna to meet Mahatma.

maji, either on his way to Calcutta for the Conference, or on his return.

LEADERSHIP OF PARTY?
Mr. Bhulabhai Desai has been prevailed upon to give his time for the organisation of the party. He will tour round the country shortly, with that end in view.

COMMUNAL SOLUTION.
Regarding the communal problem, it seems that though Dr. Ansari was inclined in discussion with Mahatma here to build hopes on Mr. Jinnah, political circles are sceptic whether he even can succeed in getting the Mussalmans to agree to Joint Electorates, after the agreed period of ten years. Furthermore, it appears as almost certain that even if these difficulties were surmounted, men of Mr. Jinnah's school of thought are not likely to join the Congress in the formulation of the full National Demand, for which purpose, Mahatma is reported to be favouring some kind of Constituent Assembly on the lines suggested by Pandit Jawaharlal.

As a matter of fact, the constitution of such an Assembly is stated to have been suggested by Mahatma for incorporation in the programme of the Swaraj Party.

BID FOR ASSEMBLY CHIEF OPPOSITION

Prospects Of Democratic And Nationalist Party Merger Not Bright

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, April 10.

The good offices of Pandit Malaviya sought by Sir Hari Singh Gour for the amalgamation of the Democratic Party in the Assembly with the Nationalist Party have, so far, failed to secure the desired result, and the chances of a merger are remote, as each of the party seems anxious to stick to its own name. Some of the Democrats have made no secret of their attitude towards Sir Hari Singh Gour, their erstwhile leader.

GOUR-MALAVIYA TALKS.
The position as revealed by the lobby conversations is this, that Sir Hari Singh Gour approached Malaviya a few days ago, and suggested that he could use his influence with the Democrats (who were once his followers), to join the Nationalist Party, of which Pt. Malaviya was the Leader before the walk-out, over the Imperial Preference issue. His main argument was that, as elections were approaching in November and the division of the Hindu elected members of the Assembly into two separate groups like Democrats and Nationalists, had led

to confusion and lack of co-ordination in their ranks, it was most desirable that a final effort should be made so that both the parties might become one and assume chief opposition which is now in the hands of Sir Abdur Rahim and his followers, who go by the name of Independents.

AMALGAMATED PARTY.
The argument appealed to Pandit Malaviya, who sent for Mr. Neogy, the Leader of the Democrats. Mr. Neogy, it is said, suggested to Panditji to bring about a meeting of both the parties and hear both sides and then give his decision. But Pt. Malaviya was not disposed to take such a step, and desired Mr. Neogy to consult his own followers first and let him know the outcome.

Accordingly, Mr. Neogy summoned a meeting of the Democratic Party on Sunday, when divergent views are said to have been expressed. The majority of opinion was that, whatever the name of the amalgamated party be, Sir Hari Singh Gour, the Leader and one other member of the Nationalist Party should not be on its Executive and must agree to be ordinary members and that Mr.

CALCUTTA'S NEW MAYOR

Mr. Fazlul Huq, Ex-Minister Unanimously Elected

BOSE GROUP WALK-OUT

President Rules, Nominated Member Not Entitled To Vote.

CALCUTTA, April 10.

Following the ruling by the Chairman at to-night's Corporation meeting for election of Mayor and Deputy Mayor, that nominated members were not entitled to participate in voting, Europeans, nominated Councillors and those belonging to Subhas Chandra Bose group walked out.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Ex-Minister, was thereupon unanimously elected Mayor and Professor Satisch Chandra Ghosh, Deputy Mayor by members belonging to J. M. Sen-Gupta Party and Muslim Councillors.

The other candidate for election to the Mayoralty was Mr. Nalinranjan Sarkar who was backed by members of the Subhas Bose group and European and nominated Councillors.

The Chairman's ruling was based on the fact that the Government had nominated no councillors for the current year, the term of those nominated for the past financial year having expired on March 31st.—A.P.

FACTORIES BILL FOR SIMLA SESSION

Assembly To Conclude By April 21.

NEW DELHI, April 10.

With a view to concluding the session of the Assembly latest by the 21st April, there was an informal conference between the President and the party-leaders, when Government agreed to defer till the Simla session the Factories Bill and other small bills.

It was also agreed to defer till the same session the discussion on Salt Revenue on the understanding that allotment of share to the Provinces would not take place till October next.—A.P.

More Operatives Down Tools

AHMEDABAD, April 10.

The operatives of the Weaving Departments of two mills, the Ramakrishna Mill and the Waste Cotton Mill, struck work today, owing, it is said, to wage dispute.

The Labour Association is negotiating with the mill authorities on behalf of the men.—A.P.

Neogy should be the leader of the Coalitionists. At the same time the opinion expressed by one Nationalist to me is that the Executives of both the parties should formally resign and at a joint meeting, fresh elections should take place. If the ban on Sir Hari Singh Gour being elected to the Executive was to be a condition precedent to the coalition, then the Nationalists would treat it as a matter of honour and not proceed with the question at all.

NEOGY TO LEAD?

I learn that the Secretaries of the Democratic Party explained to Pt. Malaviya the viewpoint of the members expressed at the Sunday meeting and that Pt. Malaviya is said to have agreed on the desirability of Mr. Neogy continuing to be the Leader of the Coalition Party and that on that basis, the combination could be brought about. But judging by remarks in the lobbies the prospects are remote indeed.

OBEIDULLAH'S CONDITION

Frontier Jirga Interviews Home Member About His Release

PESHAWAR, April 9.

The Afghan Jirga Deputation consisting of Mian Jaffer Shah, Kaka Khell, Mian Abdullah Shah and Mian Ahmed Shah, met Mr. Cunningham, Home Member, and had a talk with him about the release of Obaidullah Khan on grounds of ill-health. The deputation was optimistic that a solution would soon be found to meet the situation created by the Khan's hunger-strike.—United Press.

OBEIDULLAH UNCONSCIOUS

Reply To Gandhiji's Inquiry

MULTAN, April 10.

Gandhiji wired to a local Congress worker, Lala Kewal Kishen, enquiring about the condition of Obaidullah Khan, who is on hunger strike in the Multan Jail.

Replying to Gandhiji Lala Kewal Kishen states that Obaidullah is unconscious and was unable to speak with his brother, who visited him in the jail yesterday.—A.P.

Muslim Women Demand Equal Right

AMRITSAR, (By Mail).

A public meeting of Muslim women was held in the Town Hall. Resolutions were passed demanding equal rights with men in accordance with Islamic Law. Mrs. Kitchlew presided.

"LITTLE GAIN FROM COUNCIL ENTRY"

PESHAWAR, April 10.

Several Nationalists of Abdul Gafur Khan school of thought, including Hakim Abdus Salam, Sardar Ram Singh, Khan Faqir Khan, Khan Mohamed Islam Khan and Haji Abdul Ghafor Khan assembled at an informal meeting to take stock of the situation created by the Delhi Declaration of prominent Congress leaders for the revival of the Swarajya Party and the latest statement of Gandhiji suspending individual civil disobedience.

After much deliberation they arrived at the conclusion that so far as the question of Council-entry was concerned, little could be gained by it under the present constitution or the one forecast in the White Paper but if the All-India Congress Committee accords its approval to the programme of the Swarajya Party, they would abide by it with every respect.

Whatever their personal opinion on the suspension of individual civil disobedience might be, they felt the Frontier Province (Red-Shirts) could not break loose from the rest of India.—United Press.

Conference At Lucknow On April 15.

ALLAHABAD, April 10.

It is understood that the United Provinces Congress leaders will meet in conference at Lucknow on the 15th instant to consider and discuss Gandhiji's recent statement and political developments.

Some Congress leaders here, including Pandit Sunderlal, do not appear to favour Council Entry.—A.P.

AS CONGRESS EMISSARIES

Swarajists Enter Councils To Repeal Repressive Laws

NATIONAL-WEEK APPEAL

Satyamurti Exhorts Madras Youth To Rally To His Party-Banner.

MADRAS, April 10.

While celebrating the National Week to-day the Madras youths stamped their approval of the Delhi decisions.

There is no programme to-day before the nation, except Swarajya Party programme. Will it be too much to ask to rally to the banner of the Swarajya Party and raise the level of political life in the country? asked Mr. S. Satyamurti presiding over a public meeting held his evening at Gokhale Hall by youths to celebrate the National Week.

Speaking on the Delhi decisions he said there is something to gain for the country by Council Entry. In spite of Gandhiji's want of faith in legislatures he was agreed to the Congressmen going to them. The Swarajists would go to the council as emissaries of the Congress for taking verdict on the White Paper and repeal of all repressive laws.

The meeting, while awaiting full programme of the Swarajya Party, passed a resolution welcoming the wise and statesmanlike decision of the leaders who met at Delhi to revive the Swarajya Party and also Mahatma Gandhi's approval thereof.—United Press.

MAHATMA TO TOUR GUJARAT IN JULY

WADHAWAN Camp, April 10.

According to information received here it is learnt Mahatma Gandhi's Harlian tour in Gujarat and Kathiawar which will extend over a fortnight will commence sometime in July.

The itinerary is likely to include Broach, Surat, Baroda, Amli, Ahmedabad and other places.—United Press.

Select Committee On Match Bill

NEW DELHI, April 10.

The Select Committee on the Match Excise Bill met to-day and examined the cases of manufacturers thoroughly.

It is understood that while no final conclusion has yet been reached the opinion seem to be unanimous in favour of reducing the excise duty to Rs. 2 on match boxes containing 80 sticks, Rs. 1/8 on boxes containing 80 sticks and Rs. 1 on those containing 40 sticks.

It is understood that manufacturers' representatives expressed satisfaction at the proposed reduction and expressed the view that they would be able now to reopen factories which had recently suspended operations.—A.P.

Dr. Tagore To Visit Colombo

SANTINIKETAN, April 10.

At the invitation of prominent citizens of Colombo, Dr. Rabin-drath Tagore will visit the place early in May with students of the Santi Niketan.

A representative group of scholars and artists will accompany the poet.

Arrangements are being made for musical performances and an art exhibition to be conducted there.—A.P.

BRAVE SIKH GIRL

LAHORE, April 10.

Information is received from Moga of a striking act of bravery of a Sikh girl who succeeded in killing two notorious dacoits in the encounter that ensued and capturing another who have been terrorising villagers.—United Press.

Removal Of Ban Is Only Way Out

MAHATMA'S "CUTEST MOVE" LEAVES NO ALTERNATIVE

Viceroy's Council Meets To Review Situation

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)
NEW DELHI April 10.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI April 10.

"The cutest political move" is how high officials describe Mahatma Gandhi's decision regarding the suspension of Civil Disobedience.

The Viceroy's Executive Council is meeting immediately to review the situation and take final decision before answering questions in Assembly.

Meanwhile, cable correspondence is going on between Delhi and Whitehall regarding the nature of answers to be given to questions tabled in the Assembly.

The position of the Government is one of considerable complexity. Gandhiji's decision has fulfilled the condition laid down by the Home Member. At the same time Gandhiji has placed himself as the sole representative of the method of direct action to attain the political objective, which means that Gandhiji has neither lowered his flag, nor admitted defeat of his method of warfare.

On the other hand, he has put himself at the pinnacle as against others who prove weaker. But unless Government were to say that Gandhiji is India and India is Gandhiji, which the Government will not say, the position remains that Congressmen as such, are free from obligation to practise civil resistance. And as the Home Member said, the Government did not wish to have a declaration that Civil Disobedience was abandoned for ever, before they could lift the ban against the Congress.

NOTHING MORE TO BE SAID ABOUT C. D. MOVEMENT

"It Stood Stopped," Says "C. R." And Urges A. I. C. C. To Formulate Future Plans Without Leaving Congress In A Vacuum

NEW DELHI, April 10.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar who arrived here yesterday had important conversations with Dr. Ansari and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. He expects to stay here for a month.

In an exclusive statement to the Associated Press, he gave his personal view that the new Swarajya Party should wait for the decision of the All-India Congress Committee, before it shaped its own programme.

The statement runs as follows: No one will dare claim better knowledge than Gandhiji of Satyagraha and the manner in which it can be successfully utilised for just causes. When Gandhiji, after due consideration, declared that it should be stopped as far as the Congress was concerned, there was nothing more to be said about it—it stood stopped.

Personally, in the situation that has arisen, I think it should be right and proper for the All-India Congress Committee to meet as soon as possible and formulate its future plan. After the history of the last four years, it would not be right or fair after calling off the Civil Disobedience to leave the Congress as such in a vacuum.

Khadi and the work of Ur-touchability, which were covered fully by other institutions, could not provide a solution.

A. I. C. C. MUST MEET.

The A. I. C. C. should meet and

formulate its own political plan—not to discuss civil disobedience because without Gandhiji, it is impossible—but to see what else could be done.

There was difficulty owing to the enforced absence of many important leaders. But in any political work of the character that the Congress had to tackle, such difficulties were bound to arise always.

SWARAJISTS MUST AWAIT ITS DECISION.

It was his personal view that the new Swarajya Party which Gandhiji had welcomed and promised friendly help, should await the decision of the A. I. C. C. and proceed only, if it was found necessary thereafter. However, if the programme was ultimately shaped outside the Congress, he had no hesitation in stating that it was the duty of all Congressmen, who still happened to favour the policy of abstention, to adopt

(Continued on page 10).

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Wanted—Well introduced educated Hindoo (Gurati) youths of respectable family for the Cash Dept. of a Leading Bank. Apply sharp, Box No. 2241, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted. Superintendent for a daily Newspaper Printing Press, those who have experience of Lino, News and Printing Departments only need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 202, "Bombay Chronicle".

Vacancies exist for Ladies and Gentlemen educated unemployed with film company. Apply enclosing As. 1-1/4 for terms. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (2221).

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The undermentioned Society intends within about a month from date hereof to issue a fresh policy in lieu of one numbered 48398, dated the 1st September, 1922 on the life of Mr. Jethalal Premjee Kansara, which has been reported as Lost. Any one having any interest or claim thereto should immediately apply to:—The Gresham Life Assurance Society, Limited, Gresham Buildings, Bombay. 2243.

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SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

AUCTIONEERS.

123, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE by the undersigned of Valuable Immovable Property at Lower Mahim, Dadar Bhandarwada, near E.D. Sassoon United Mill, on FRIDAY, the 13th April, 1934, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Abdul Kadar Abdullahi Ranijiwalla and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagee, under the indenture of Mortgage, dated 20th January, 1926.

All that piece of pension and Tax land called by the name of Oopari Wadi, situate at Lower Mahim, Dadar Bhandarwada, measuring about 4471 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 247, New No. 3924, Old Survey No. 310 and New Survey No. 1-21562 and Cadastral Survey No. 361 of Mahim Division and Municipal 'G' Ward Nos. 4601 and 4602, Street Nos. 960 and 961 of Bhandarwada Road and 'G' Ward No. 4600 and Street No. 959 of Cadei Road.

For full particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

RENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be taken within two days after the sale.

Private offers will be received BENNETT & CO.

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ALL INDIA TEST MATCH PREM vs. JEALOUSY

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Presenting
Jaddan Bai,
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A story that vividly depicts the

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In spite of great rush the picture

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THE SHOW OF THE CENTURY

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ENTIRELY IN GORGEOUS

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"TRUTH, FOUNDATION OF RELIGION"

Gandhiji's Reply To
Correspondent

MADRAS, April 6.

Gandhiji writes in to-day's

"Harijan" as follows:—

"A correspondent writes:—

(1) Are you really interested in

the welfare of Harijans or are

you actuated by any ulterior

motive so as to show an increase

in the population of Hindus.

(2) If you really think that

untouchables form a part and

parcel of Hindus, will you kindly

throw light on the following

Shlokas of Manusmriti considered

holy by the Hindus.

"If any Panchama carries on

any trade which a respectable man

conducts and then grows rich, he

should be deprived of his wealth

and driven out of the country."

"Whosoever that affords tuition

to a Shudra will enter Hell along

with him. Any Shudra endeavoring

to impart religious instruction to a Brahmin should be

inflicted with the punishment of

the hot oil being poured into his

mouth and ears." (14-

Alleged Stabbing Out- rage In Kandi Street

Taxi-Driver Surrenders Himself To Police

Kandi Moholla and the Girgaon Back Road, the vicinity of the Congress House, were the scenes of a stabbing outrage in which two Muslims and two Hindus were, it is alleged, brutally stabbed by an infuriated taxi-driver on Tuesday morning.

Two of the victims were very seriously injured and are lying in the J. J. Hospital in a precarious condition. The alleged assailant, after appeasing his vengeance proceeded to the Lamington Road Police Station with a blood-stained knife and surrendered himself to the Police.

It appeared one Shaikh Mahomed Shaikh Hussein, had arranged for a taxi car on hire purchase system from one Mr. Sampat, dealer in motor cars for the Shaikh Suleman Shaikh Yusuf, the suspect. As Shaikh Suleman failed to pay the instalments the taxi car was taken away from him.

On Tuesday morning at about 9 o'clock, Shaikh Mahomed, accompanied by Chandrakant Ganpat, a landlord residing at Girgaon and Mahomed Raffique, a taxi driver went to Colaba to the garage of Mr. Sampat, when it is alleged, the suspect came there and told them that, if they accompanied him to his house, he would return the tools and implements of the taxi car.

Mr. Sampat thereupon gave his car and the four, viz: Shaikh Mahomed Shaikh Hussein, Mahomed Raffique, Chandrakant and Shaikh Suleman went in that car to Kandi Moholla to the residence

of the suspect. On arriving at his residence, Shaikh Suleman told his three companions to wait in the car till he brought the tools and implements.

In a few minutes he came back with a clasp knife and began to stab the three persons. He is first alleged to have attacked Shaikh Mahomed and after inflicting several wounds, rushed on Mahomed Raffique and stabbed him. Chandrakant, the third person, who had accompanied him was then, it is alleged, brutally stabbed and became unconscious. The assailant, it is alleged, then told his victims that he would now kill Sampat and ran towards Girgaon Back Road flourishing the blood stained knife.

Near Congress House, he accosted Narayan Mahadeo against whom he had a previous grudge and is alleged to have stabbed him also.

Shaikh Suleman, then ran towards the Lamington Road Police Station with the blood stained knife in his hand and surrendered himself to Sergeant Burton who was on duty. Inspector Cooper and Sub-Inspector Sawant of the Nagpada Police Station removed the three injured persons, Shaikh Mahomed Raffique and Chandrakant to the J. J. Hospital where Shaikh Mahomed and Chandrakant are lying in a precarious condition.

An Honorary Magistrate was called by the police to take the dying statements of the victims.



Lady Brabourne paid a visit to the Women's Rescue Home at Umarkhadi on Monday evening and was received by Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan (centre). Her Excellency is seen shaking hands with members of the Committee.

SEVERE STRICTURES ON MUNICIPALITY

Magistrate Dismisses Case Against Chris- tian Resident

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, April 10.

The administration of the Kurla Municipality came in for adverse comments in the course of the judgment delivered by Mr. V. M. Jadhav, Resident Magistrate of Kurla, who acquitted Mr. Walton, a Christian resident of old Kurla, of all the four charges brought against him by the municipality.

Mr. Walton was charged with constructing a building without giving the required notice, causing obstruction and encroachment upon public street and open spaces, committing nuisance and disobeying municipal notice.

The Magistrate, in acquitting the accused, observed that the case afforded a fine illustration as to how a Municipal Act could be "turned and twisted" to some ulterior purpose. It appeared from the evidence, said the magistrate, that the case would not have seen the light of day, but for the pressure brought by some signatures including several members of the municipality. It had transpired that sometime back the municipality had appointed a sub-committee to make an inquiry about the public streets and to name them. It was essential to note that the passage in question had not been named. "The complainant's attempt to condemn the result of personal inspection made by the President along with the Chief Officer is simply ridiculous. It reveals the complainant in his true colours," added the Magistrate.

THANA JUDGE LEAVES FOR ALIBAG

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, April 10.

Mr. N. N. Master, Sessions Judge, Thana, left to-day for Alibag to preside over the Sessions Court for trying three cases committed by the First Class Magistrates in the Kolaba District with the help of assessors.

It may be mentioned that the benefit of trial by jury is not given to the accused in that Court.

One of the three trials fixed for the current sessions is a sensational Khoj murder case, which will be the first to be taken up to-morrow. In the second case, the charge is culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Mr. D. C. Joshi yesterday took over the charge as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge Thana from Mr. M. A. Bhaye, who left for Sholapur to officiate as District and Sessions Judge there.

APPEAL REJECTED

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, April 10.

The Sessions Judge of Thana rejected yesterday the appeal preferred by Vincent, Pascol, Sakur Ramjan and Rahim Ismail against the order of their conviction on charges of assault, etc., and sentence to pay fines of Rs. 75, Rs. 50, Rs. 30 and Rs. 30 respectively, passed by the City Magistrate, Bandra.

The prosecution story was that on the evening of September 10 last during the Mount Mary Fair, the accused ordered refreshments at Vincent's residence, and when a bill for Rs. 4-5 was presented by the hotel-keeper's servant instead of paying threatened and gave him fist and kick blows. They later entered the hotel and broke glassware. They were put under arrest on the arrival of the police.

IN AND AROUND THE COURTS

Fakir Mahomed Ramzan, who was arrested on a charge of theft has been remanded to custody for a period of nine days, as another accused in the same case is absconding. The stolen property, consisting of jewellery and clothes, has been valued at Rs. 241.

Rufia Chella a lorry-driver, who is charged with rash driving and who could not furnish bail of Rs. 500 has been ordered to be remanded to custody for a period of six days by the Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon Court.

The Flying Squad of the Kala-chwky Police raided on Tuesday morning a suspect's room and arrested a young Muhammedan youth named Sher Muhamad Abdulla Khan, on whose person was found a box containing silver ornaments and cash collectively valued at Rs. 35. He is alleged to have been purloined from a grocer's shop. The accused was ordered to be remanded to police custody by the Dadar Magistrate till 16th instant.

The story of how an employee cheated another regarding moneys deposited with P. O. Savings Banks was related before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday, when the accused Mr. Dounia Ahmeda was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 15 and theft of missing bangles valued at Rs. 93.

In a scuffle between a Police Naik, P.N. 2620/C and Krishna Vidhoba who, it is alleged, tripped the former when challenged and tried to conceal himself in a building in Chikalwad, the Police arrested him on Tuesday. It is also reported that they accused seized the Naik's baton and that he sustained injuries. In the struggle between the accused and the Naik, Mr. I. N. Mehta, Magistrate, Girgaon, ordered him to be remanded for a period of 10 days.

Krishna Gopal (26) to be a notorious terror of several convictions was put before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Magistrate, Girgaon, who ordered him to be remanded for a period of 10 days. It is also stated in the remand application by the Police that the accused was a returned internee.

The bail period of Ganovji Pawli who stands charged with breach of trust to about Rs. 1,500, has been extended for a further period of 4 days in that of Presidency Court, Mazgaon. It is stated that the Police have not completed their inquiries in respect of his not crediting the bills in Pedhi, belonging to Messrs. Kuorji Keshavji & Co.

"GOTRA" IN HINDU MARRIAGES

A monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, when Mr. R. P. Masani was in the chair.

Mr. G. V. Acharya, B.A., was appointed President of the Society for the current year.

Mr. K. A. Padhye, delivered his Presidential Address on "The Importance of Gotra and Pravara in Hindu Marriages."

Mr. Padhye deprecated the Hindu custom of disallowing the marriages of person having the same "gotra" and pointed out that this and other similar artificial fetters had neither the sanction of the Vedas nor were they supported by health principles. On the other hand, they led to marriages which, instead of being a boon to the parties concerned, proved to be a burden.

JUDGE ON MAGIS- TRATE'S DUTY

"Cannot Try Case If He Was Interested Party"

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, April 10.

The question whether a Magistrate, who was present, at the time of the alleged offence, can try a case in which a person was accused of that offence was discussed by the Sessions Judge of Thana in the course of the judgment delivered yesterday in an application preferred by Lakshmansing Hiras'ing, of Palghar, for a report to the Bombay High Court, to set aside his conviction on a charge of having assaulted Mr. Chhotalal Ramdas Saroff on February 5 last.

The Sessions Judge, reviewing the case in the Lower Court, said that the applicant was convicted on his own plea of guilty and was released after due adjournment in view of his age and family respectability and in view of his admission and prayer for mercy by the First Class Magistrate, Palghar.

It was argued on behalf of the applicant that when he tried to see his brother going in a motor car with Mr. C. R. Saroff, the latter threw him aside and did not allow him to see his brother. A warrant for arrest of the applicant was issued by the First Class Magistrate, Palghar. The applicant was severely admonished for his rude behaviour to Mr. Chhotalal, whereupon he apologised and expressed regret. On obtaining the certified copies of the Court proceedings, he subsequently found that the Magistrate had a complaint lodged by himself and had convicted him. But the proceedings taken by the Magistrate were vitiated as he himself was both the complainant and the Judge in the case.

CANNOT TRY IT HIMSELF

The Sessions Judge, in the course of his judgment, observed, "But when he takes cognizance of an offence before any evidence is taken, the Magistrate is bound to inform the accused that he is entitled to have the case tried by another Court and if the accused objects to his being tried by the Magistrate, the case should be transferred to another Magistrate. As the offence was committed in his presence, all that he could do was that he could at the most arrest the accused and commit him to custody, but he could not try the case himself because no Judge or Magistrate except with the permission of the Court to which an appeal lies from his Court, try or commit for trial any case to which he is a party or personally interested. In the present case as a witness to the alleged offence, the Magistrate was personally interested and that being so he could not try the case himself because it is one of the oldest and plainest rules of justice and common sense that no man shall sit as a Judge in a case in which he has any interest. Even if he chose to hear it, he has failed to carry out the provisions."

In dealing to report the case to the High Court, the Sessions Judge observed: "This judgment will, I think, be sufficient for the Magistrate for his future guidance and there is no reason for the applicant to apprehend that by order of the Magistrate he has suffered in reputation, because while releasing him, the Magistrate has stated that he does so on account of the accused's age and respectability."

Death took place at the ripe old age of 75 of Mr. Bapalal Pandya, father of Mr. Ambalal Pandya, the Director of Commerce and Industries in the Baroda State.

TRANSACTIONS AT RACE COURSE

Godrich Ex-Director Objects To Admissibility Of Turf Accountants' Evidence, But Court Overrules It

At the resumed hearing before Justice Wadia, and a common jury on Tuesday Mr. McKee was examined by Mr. Kemp, the prosecution counsel, in the case in which Mr. J. A. Wilson, former managing director of Messrs. Goodrich Rubber Company, Ltd., stands charged with alleged breach of trust of a sum of Rs. 4,744 belonging to the firm.

With the object of clearing some of the misunderstandings that might have crept in, and in order to substantiate some of the statements made by the witness in respect of some questions put by the defence, concerning the termination of the services of certain employees of the firm and the conditions on which those services were terminated, the counsel for the prosecution read out extracts from the correspondence that were exchanged at that time between the parent office and Mr. McKee.

The extracts also showed that the orders of dismissal were issued originally from the head office. These letters were incorporated as exhibits before the court.

A communication from the Posts and Telegraphs that a message was despatched to the accused on the 15th February 1933 by cablegram to Venice was then produced.

Referring to a cablegram sent by the complainant to the Head Office informing them that Mr. Wilson was "unaware of my knowledge of his troubles," Mr. Kemp asked Mr. McKee what he meant by "troubles." Witness answered that, in the interests of the firm, he had conducted inquiries about the financial status of the accused, and was given to understand that he had suffered heavy losses on the race-course and hence he had informed headquarters that there was a rumour that Mr. Wilson was in trouble.

The cablegram alluded also to the disappearance of certain bonds deposited by Messrs. Swami and Charlu, distributors for the firm at Bangalore, with the company as securities.

Mr. Earnest Edward Brown, Turf Accountant to Messrs. Gandhi & Co., at Kolhapur, and an honorary secretary to the Book-Makers' Association, was the next witness called. As an honorary secretary of the Book-Makers' Association, Mr. Brown attended to the outstanding accounts of the customs, and reported to the Western India Turf Association, if there were any defaulters.

WILSON OBJECTS

Mr. Wilson in the interim addressed the court and said that as he had not the advantage of legal advice and as all the knowledge he had of law was gathered in the brief period of the last two months while watching the proceedings of the court, he did not know whether he could object to the admissibility of Mr. Brown as a prosecution witness. Especially so, because, this witness was not mentioned in the lower court at all.

Mr. Wilson prayed His Lordship to give him the protection due to him on this point. At his own request, the accused was committed to this sessions.

IS IT RELEVANT?

"This line of attack of the prosecution," said Mr. Wilson, "has been a complete surprise to me."

It was the aim of the prosecution to show that there was some motive "to my misappropriation of the money?" Mr. Wilson did not think that his transactions in the race-course at the end of 1932 and the beginning of 1933 could have any bearing to the case of October 1933. He complained that "so much has been said about the case and so little has been disclosed by the prosecution" that it was not possible to say what was relevant or irrelevant to the case.

Mr. Kemp pointed out that this witness was relevant to the case, as there was no other direct means of proving how the money or notes alleged to have been misappropriated by the accused were utilised by him. As regards the contention that this witness was not mentioned at the lower court, prosecution counsel pointed out that it was not necessary to produce all the witnesses there.

OBJECTION OVERULED

His Lordship overruled the objection, adding however, that whether the events at the race-course had anything to do with the incident in October or not, was a matter to be settled by argument.

SETTLEMENT WITH BOOKIES

Mr. Brown in his deposition stated that he was informed by the various bookies including the one he represented, that Mr. Wilson owed them a large amount which ran to the extent of Rs. 18,000. It was, however, settled that Mr. Wilson was to make the money good by paying it in instalments. Commencing with the payment of an initial sum of Rs. 3,250, Mr. Wilson was to square his accounts by subsequent payments of Rs. 1,000 every month. This arrangement, was not to be disclosed to any body in view of the position Mr. Wilson held.

KEPT HIS AGREEMENT

Cross-examined by the accused, Mr. Brown admitted that Mr. Wilson was keeping to the very letter of the arrangement arrived at by meeting their demands honourably till March when he left India. Witness also admitted that so far as his company (Messrs. Gandhi & Co.) was concerned, the accused was a winner during the Bombay racing season.

Mr. M. S. Krishnamurthi, an employee of Goodrich Rubber Company was then examined. He was asked to give a detailed description of the usual procedure of drawing cheques.

SEARCH OF SAFE

His answers, mostly affirmative, purported to the fact that during the absence of Mr. Wilson from India in February 1933, Mr. McKee wanted to know about the deposit bonds of one of the depositors, Messrs. Swami and Charlu, of an approximate value of Rs. 15,000. Mr. Murthi was asked to find if there was any entry in respect of these bonds. But he could not find it either in the books, or in the safe which he searched in cooperation with Mr. McKee.

Mr. Kemp assisted by Mr. Eastley conducted the prosecution, while the accused defended himself. Mr. Chambers of Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co., watched the proceedings in the interests of the firm.

The case was postponed till to-day (Wednesday) morning.

YOUR MONEY OR YOUR LIFE

Dangers Of Taking An Airing At Mahaluxmi

"Your money or your life" was the demand made by a Muslim who is still at large on Hari Sadu Bandle, a Hindu, who went out for an airing on Friday night at Worli. While Bandle was walking along the bridge near Mahaluxmi Race Course, it is stated, he was accosted by a Muslim who demanded from him money or threatened to take his life.

As Bandle had nothing to give, the Muslim stabbed him with a clasp knife and then took to his heels.

Some pedestrians informed the police and Bandle was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he is still detained for treatment.

5 DEGREES ABOVE NORMAL

City's Maximum Tem- perature

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 10th April 1934:-

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—0.16 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.0 degrees 21 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 80.1 degrees 5.5 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 77 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 163 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy c/g 10) trace.

Official Barometer Reading dated 10-4-34

At 8.7 a.m. local time (8.46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.07 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.55 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

WELL-KNOWN THANA MERCHANT DEAD

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, April 10.

The death of Mr. Nagindas Motilal, son of the donor of the Motilal Hargovandas High School, Thana, and a well-known merchant, occurred here on Sunday.

The officers of the District Local Board and the School Board were closed yesterday as a mark of respect in memory of the late Mr. Shankarrao J. Zunzarrao, who was for sometime president, and chairman of these boards and a member of the Legislative Council representing the Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts.

TRANSFER APPLICATION TURNED DOWN

Magistrate Refuses To Ad- journ Halai Case When Only Judgment Re- mains To Be Given

When the case in which Mr. J. J. Halai, Special Director of the Indian Cotton Exchange with Criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of the funds of the Exchange, came up for hearing before Mr. D. N. D. Khandale, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Tuesday, the complainant applied for an adjournment of the case as he wanted to apply for a transfer of the case to be heard by another Court.

The complainant's application for a transfer of the case had already been refused by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Tuesday.

The Magistrate refused the application on the ground that as the prosecution and defence had closed their case, no adjournment could be granted for a transfer of the case to another Court, when it remained for the court only to deliver judgment.

The Magistrate adjourned the case to April 16 for judgment.

TRADE DELEGATION TO AFGHANISTAN

Will Cement Relations And Stimulate Trade

The recent departure of an Official Trade Delegation from India to Afghanistan has caused great satisfaction among local Afghan circles. They state that the visit of an Indian Delegation would cement the already cordial relations existing between the two countries and stimulate trade.

Enquiries made in responsible Afghan quarters in Bombay elicit the information that recently the National Bank of Afghanistan and the Afghan traders at Kabul made a representation to the Ministry of Trade and Commerce, Afghan Government, pointing out to them that their eastern trade needed greater attention of the Government. They also requested that ways and means be found to encourage and stimulate the expanding trade between India and Afghanistan. It is stated that the Afghan Government, thereafter, moved in the matter and communicated with the Government of India as a result of which an official delegation has now gone to Afghanistan.

It is interesting to note in this connection that India is a big consumer of Afghan raw materials. Afghanistan exports to India include fresh and dried fruits, timber, wool, carpets, hides, Karakul (lambskin), and lapis-lazuli (a semi-precious stone which, it is stated, is to be found only in Afghanistan).—A. P.

MUSICAL COMEDY AT OPERA HOUSE

Performance By Pupils Of St. Theresa's High School

"San Toy" a musical comedy in two acts by Sydney Jones, the famous composer of "The Geisha" and other musical plays will be staged by the pupils of St. Theresa's High School at the Royal Opera House to-day (Wednesday) evening at 6-30 p.m., and again on Thursday and Friday.

The play has been produced by Mr. J. P. D'Costa and Mr. Sildas who were responsible for some previous productions of this kind. The 20 musical numbers will be rendered by a trained chorus of 150 boys and girls.

Among the 15 principal performers, there are some outsiders also who, having been previously connected with the school, have consented to help. These include Miss Ivy D'Costa who plays the heroin role of "San Toy" and her brother Mr. Hubert d'Costa in the role of Lye, Miss Rose deLima as Poppy, Frances D'Souza as Bobby, Miss May Fonseca as Manderine, John Campos as the Emperor and Miss B. Misquitta as Dudley. The performance promises to be a good treat, both for music and dramatic acting.

VACATION COURSE FOR TEACHERS

The Principal of the Secondary Teachers' Training Department, Bhavnagar, writes:-

Along with our High School Section we are running a department for training the Secondary Teachers. The course is for full one year, and it includes theoretical as well as practical training.

Our presidency B. T. College admits only a limited number of teachers. A two weeks' Vacation Course has been devised for such teachers who are enthusiastic about their profession.

My school runs on Dalton lines with additions and changes necessary. The teachers coming to the Secondary Teacher's Training Department have to undergo a theoretical training in different methods, new ideas, specialised methods and Dalton plan in education too. To the practical training too. To the proprietors of the Secondary Schools to the head masters and principals of High Schools, my appeal is to send the teachers worthy to such training and get the benefit of this course. The cost for fifteen days will be Rs. 10 including boarding and lodging.

All are requested to correspond with the organising secretary, Vacation Course, Dakshinamurti Bhavnagar, Kathiawar.

COMPLETELY AND REMEDY

Competition

1st PRIZE Rs. 500

2nd PRIZE Rs. 200

3rd PRIZE Rs. 100

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LIST OF COMPLAINTS.

- 1 Bad Skin.
- 2 Impure Blood.
- 3 Flat Chest
- 4 Pains and Aches.
- 5 Lost Appetite
- 6 Fatigue.
- 7 Poor Health.
- 8 Women's Disorders
- 9 Skin Diseases.
- 10 Head Aches.
- 11 Piles.
- 12 Lost Vigour.
- 13 Pests.
- 14 Neuralgia.
- 15 Bad Teeth.
- 16 Indigestion.
- 17 Feeling Old.
- 18 Improvidence.
- 19 Malaria.
- 20 Lacer Complaints
- 21 Debility.
- 22 Malnutrition.
- 23 Foul Mouth.
- 24 Ring Worm.
- 25 Skin Abrasions.
- 26 Anaemia.

LIST OF REMEDIES

- 1 En-Zet.
- 2 Arogyavati.
- 3 Hemo-Draksomalt.
- 4 Phyllosan.
- 5 Atomidine.
- 6 Anti-Byte.
- 7 Aurfesi Pills.
- 8 Enervin.
- 9 Sundari Sathi.
- 10 Nohaesa Ointment.
- 11 Lemon Squash.
- 12 Zindak.
- 13 Godrej Soap.
- 14 Chevalier Beauty Cream.
- 15 Badshahi Tonic.
- 16 Zenith Drakshasava.
- 17 Poysha.
- 18 Waman Gopal's Sarsaparilla.
- 19 Bustopex.
- 20 Insurance.
- 21 Indo Balm.
- 22 Milkotine.
- 23 Caphiaspirin.
- 24 Shatwari Cordial.
- 25 Alembic Tooth Paste.
- 26 Sapat Lotion.

correct Remedies for the corresponding complaints, enter the No. only of the Remedy in the coupon as shown in the example.

(3) Then write your name and full address clearly in the coupon.

(4) Post your entries to:

THE COMPETITION MANAGER.
Post Box No. 708, BOMBAY.
enclosing EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS for EACH entry.

Each cover must bear the name and address of the competitor, stating the number of entries enclosed.

(4) Competitors may submit any number of entries, providing a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

(5) Local competitors, may if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, on week days between 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

(6) Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.

(7) All entries must be received in this office by the last post, on 18th April 1934. Any entries received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

(8) Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

(9) In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors.

(10) All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition

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ISLAMIC RESEARCH

Need For Historical Encyclopaedia Of Mohammedan Literature

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The first annual general meeting of the Islamic Research Association, Bombay, was held on Sunday evening at the Association premises at Chowpatti. Mr. A. M. Macklai presided. Among those present were:—

Mr. A. M. Macklai (President), Dr. M. B. Rehman, Principal, Ismail College, Dr. U. M. Daudpota, Major Jalal Shah, Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, Mr. Asaf A. A. Fyze (Secretary), Principal Law College, Mr. Ghulamali Merchant, LL.B., Professor Nazwi, Ismail College and Mr. Sulaiman J. Rahimtoola, Bar-at-Law.

In the course of his address Mr. Macklai said:—

At the end of the year the Association consisted of 7 fellows, 3 life-members and 8 members.

During the year the Association received Rs. 450 as subscription of life-members and Rs. 31 as subscription of ordinary members.

The Association also received through the good offices of Mr. W. Ivanow the sum of Rs. 2,100 from an anonymous donor, and the Association's thanks are due to both of them.

The main activity of the Association has, so far, been restricted to the employment of Rs. 2,100, given by the anonymous donor for the publications of important Islamic literature.

The Secretary in his report has mentioned the names of eminent scholars, who have accepted our invitation to become Fellows. Their names are well known in the world of Islamic studies and I need not detail to you their qualifications. We are very grateful to them for having accepted our invitation and it cannot but be a source of gratification and pride to us that such eminent scholars of Islamic studies and culture have in the very first year of the Association's existence have extended their sympathy and co-operation towards us.

The Islamic Research Association wishes to be known to the outside world only by the excellence of its publication. It hopes one day to own a library of research and perhaps earlier to publish a journal of its own; but in the beginning we only want to collect money in order that we may publish the results of research.

IMMEDIATE TASK.
For the immediate future we must think of three projects in particular, as being of great importance generally to Islam and as being within our sphere of influence and bounds of possibility.

(i) Ibn Khaldun.—The Mujaddina of Ibn Khaldun has always been considered a masterpiece of that branch of learning which is called the philosophy of history. The Association realises the need of its being translated immediately into English. It is prescribed for various examinations and if published it will serve both a cultural and a utilitarian purpose. It will help the student and will strike the imagination of the layman interested in Islam. And we have in Dr. U. N. Daudpota, M.A. (Bom.), Ph.D. (Cantab), Prof. of Arabic, Ismail College, Jogheshwari, a scholar fully equipped for the task of translating it. Will not some person or persons come forward and help us with a sum of about Rs. 5,000 for its publication? The sum by itself is not large and we are confident our appeal will not be fruitless.

NEED FOR HISTORICAL ENCYCLOPAEDIA.

(ii) Another very valuable project is the Historical Encyclopaedia of Muhammadan Literature in India. The need of such a work was pointed out first by Mr. W. Ivanow, who has proposed a very carefully worked out scheme and given cogent reasons why such a work should be undertaken. The literature produced by the influence of Islamic civilisation in India, historical, political, religious, both Arabic and Persian, is considerable. Neither its extent nor its value is even properly appreciated because there is no comprehensive single work, like Brockelmann's. History of Arabic Literature, for example, which gives the necessary information with scientific precision.

IT WILL COST RS. 30,000.

The total sum required for this would be about Rs. 30,000, and the Encyclopaedia could be prepared in about 3 or 4 years. To our timid imagination this sum seems vast, but it is realised that as a critical edition of the Mahabharata, which is being published by the Bhandarkar Institute and edited with exceptional scholarship and skill by Dr. V. S. Sukthankar, many lakhs have been spent, and H.E.H. the Nizam has given Rs.

DEAD BODY DISCOVERED IN PARCEL

MADRASI CHARGED WITH MURDER OF WOMAN
On January 11

MADRAS, April 9.

At the Criminal Session of the High Court to-day, the Crown Prosecutor opened the case arising out of the find of the body of a woman in an unclaimed parcel at Karunguzhi (S. I. Rly.).

Ramanuja Iyengar, the accused in the case, is charged with the murder of Sitambal. The accused pleaded "not guilty" to the charge.

The Prosecution Counsel stated that Sitambal was the wife of Parthasarathi Iyengar, a clerk in a piece-goods shop. They had lived as husband and wife for 15 years. On August 4, 1933, Parthasarathi found on returning home that his wife was not in the house. He later found her in the company of the accused at the latter's residence. On her refusal to return home with him Parthasarathi abandoned her.

The accused, along with the woman shifted from place to place in the City and finally took up residence at a house in George Town, where according to the prosecution Sitambal met with her death.

The Crown Prosecutor added that there was evidence to show that the woman was seen alive on the evening of January 11 last. The accused despatched a parcel to Karunguzhi from Egmore the next day. He purchased a ticket himself but did not travel by the train. Bad smell emanating from the parcel, which remained unclaimed at Karunguzhi aroused the suspicion of the railway staff, who informed the police. In the presence of the Magistrate of Karunguzhi the parcel was opened and it was found to contain the body of a woman, which was later identified as that of Sitambal. The police arrested the accused on January 23 at Madras.—A. P.

25,000 to the Bhandarkar Research Institute as a mark of encouragement to their excellent work. All this is due to the enthusiasm, earnestness and selfless devotion of a band of workers at the head of whom stands Dr. V. S. Sukthankar, who has now attained international fame. If the Bhandarkar Institute can collect lakhs for the Mahabharata can the Islamic Research Association not collect Rs. 30,000 for this valuable work?

There are several branches of study that could be undertaken profitably in Bombay. We could barely mention Sufism, which has always had a very great fascination for the educated Indian Muslim. Some of our members have made investigations in this department, and should funds be available some valuable monographs and texts may be published.

The Islamic Research Association exists for fostering research in all branches of Islamic studies and for helping students to publish the results of such research. It stands for the promotion of independent inquiry, for research on scientific and critical lines, for widening the horizon of our knowledge. With these ideals it cannot hope to flood the market with publications.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Hon. Secretary of the Islamic Research Association, Bombay in the course of his report for 1933, says:—

The Islamic Research Association was founded on 1st February 1933. The founder-members were: Mr. Ali Mahomed Mooklai, J.P., Dr. M. B. Rehman, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab), Principal, Ismail College, Jogheshwari; Dr. U. M. Daudpota, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab), Professor of Arabic, Ismail College, Jogheshwari; Mr. Saif F. B. Tyabji, M.Sc., LL.B., Solicitor; Mr. W. Ivanow and Mr. Asaf A. A. Fyze, M.A. (Cantab), LL.B. (Bom.), Bar at Law, J.P., Principal, Government Law College, Bombay.

In addition to the 6 founder-members, 3 persons joined as life-members (one of whom, the President, was a founder-member) and 3 persons joined as ordinary members during the year. The following eminent scholars accepted the Association's invitation to become fellows:—

(1) Prof. Louis Massignon, Paris; (2) Prof. D. S. Margolouth, Oxford; (3) Prof. R. A. Nicholson, Cambridge; (4) Prof. E. S. Zetterstein, Uppsala; (5) Prof. A. Fishier, Leipzig; (6) Prof. H. R. Gibb, London and (7) Mr. A. J. Wonsink Leiden.

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NELLORE MUSLIMS' SELF-DENIAL

Will Forego Celebration Of Mohurram To Avoid Trouble With Hindus

MADRAS, April 9.

The Muslims of Nellore have agreed to forego the celebration of Mohurram in order to avoid any possible trouble arising from the fact that it coincides with Hindu festivities in connection with the installation of the Goddess Ammayaru, according to a message received here.

Pact Signed

The decision was arrived at at a meeting of non-official Hindus and Muslims presided over by the local Sub-divisional Magistrate Mohamed Ismail Saheb.

Following an outbreak of small-pox in Ellore about four months ago the Goddess Ammayaru was installed in various parts of the town and festivities in honour of the Goddess have been going on ever since and will last a month more.

As the Hindus were not prepared to give up music entirely in connection with the festivities and the Muslims were not prepared to celebrate the Mohurram simultaneously with the festivities, the above decision was agreed to by leaders of both communities and a pact signed.—A. P.

ESTABLISH CLOSE CONTACT

Railway Board's Circular To Railway Cos.

NEW DELHI, April 9.

The Associated Press understands that the Chief Commissioner, Railway Board has recently addressed the Agents of the different railways on the question of establishing a closer contact between Railway Administrations and commercial interests with the object of affording better facilities to the public in the matter of railway transport. It is hoped by this to secure better co-operation and understanding between themselves and the public and for the proper appreciation by the railways of the need of commercial interests.—A.P.

WHAT OTHERS THINK

Women's Subjection

The speeches delivered at the "Matri Mandal" Conference, and He did much propaganda work and was imprisoned more than once for long terms. While in Nasik jail last time he came into contact with socialist literature and socialistically minded friends as a result of which, he said to us a few days before his death, he felt himself strongly inclined towards socialism. He had actually begun to study the doctrine more deeply and in greater detail recently when his studies were again interrupted—this time never to be resumed. The last four years of hard penance had much impaired his already weak constitution. But he could have easily improved after a period of rest and temporary change of atmosphere. As it is, his sudden death has come as a shock to his large circle of intimate friends and admirers as much as to his relations whom he has thrown in an ocean of sorrow. A friendliness, sincerity, perseverance and sacrifice for the cause undertaken, such as Mr. Rabade's, are rarely to be met with. He was only 33 when he died.—"Maharatta."

Late Acharya Rabade

We regret to announce the sad death of Acharya Ranganath Vishnu Rabade who was drowned last Tuesday in the Indrayani nagar at Dehu where he had gone to take bath. One of the first non-co-operating students in Poona Mr. Rabade joined the Tilak Mahavidyalaya when it was started in 1920. In 1922 he passed the "Vanmayavisharad" examination of the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth in which he stood first in the first class. He was afterwards appointed a fellow in the Tilak Mahavidyalaya and later made a professor. He taught there English and Commerce, proficiency in which coupled with the lucidity of expression had endeared him to the students. While working as a professor he was also preparing a thesis for the "Parangal" examination on "Indian Currency and Exchange" which was all but finished when it was suddenly interrupted by the Civil Disobedience Movement. Mr. Rabade joined and flung him-

A Forbidden Fruit

It takes our breath away to learn that a report of the delegation sent to India by the India League, called "The Condition of India," has been proscribed by the Government of India. The delegation consisted of Englishmen and Englishwomen; and they were responsible persons also. The policy of Government, in respect of banning books, is highly objectionable and wholly indefensible. It is foolish also inasmuch as it helps to create an atmosphere of suspicion. Few would have read the report had it not been proscribed. But now, the curiosity of many would be aroused, and none knows what they will think of it. A policy of suppression of opinion or facts does not enhance the strength of a Government. On the other hand, it undermines its credit slowly but surely.—"Forward."

Amraoti Letter

CAMP TRAINING

The National Week

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, April 9.
The annual camp of the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal in physical training is going to be held from the 1st of May till the 1st of June. This system of opening camps for short courses in physical education was first of all inaugurated by the Amraoti Hanuman Mandal about ten years before and since then about five thousand youths of the country from different provinces have availed themselves of the benefit of these camps conducted by the Mandal from time to time. The camps have been so much popularised by the Mandal that at present almost every institution of indigenous physical culture has followed the Mandal in this matter as a result of which something like twenty five camps are advised in C. P. Bazar and Bombay presidency alone. The special feature of the Hanuman Mandal's camps seem to be the most scientific training, strict discipline, physical examination of the cadets and lectures on the science of physical training.

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATIONS.
A meeting of about thirty Congress Workers was convened and it was decided to celebrate the National Week throughout the District. At Amraoti the flag salutation was celebrated on the morning of the 6th and Mohalla meetings are arranged since then. About 25 speakers are going to different villages and towns to deliver lectures on the commemoration of the National Week.

LOCAL BOARDS ELECTIONS.
Local Boards elections of the Amraoti District are over and the public is anxiously awaiting the nominations. The fight was between three parties viz. The Nationalists, Non-Brahmins and the Shetkari Sangha Wallas.

PROTECTING RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS

—♦—

AHMEDBAD, April 10.
A Shareholders Association has been formed at Ahmedabad. Its aim is to protect the rights of the shareholders and to have more say in the administration of Joint Stock Companies.

A Committee has been appointed to draft rules and regulations for the purpose.—United Press.

Air-Commodore P. F. Fellowes, Leader of the Everest Air Expedition, 1933 has joined the Board of Provincial Airways Ltd. operating from Croydon to Southampton, Torquay, and Plymouth.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Booking at Theatre & Rose's.

Match Factories Have Not Closed In Protest

They Have Suspended Production Until Excise Duty Is Graded By Government, Says Manufacturers' Association

NEW DELHI, April 9. Sir Padamji Ginwala in a statement to the Associated Press explains the purpose of the step taken by the Western India Match Company in discontinuing production, and states that it is not as a protest against the proposed Excise Duty but is intended to give time to the company to know how to regulate its production with reference to the manner in which the duty will be levied.

Messrs. G. S. Mahomed and Lalobhoy Choonilal on behalf of the Indian Match Manufacturers Association, Bombay, have made a similar explanation with regard to other factories.

Sir Padamji Ginwala says:—There is still a great deal of misconception as regards the position of labour created by the circumstances in which the Western India Match Company had to cease manufacture for the time being. The factories have closed down only in the sense that it is not possible to continue the manufacture of matches until the company is in a position to know how to regulate its production with reference to the manner in which the excise duty is to be levied.

WORKMEN BEING PAID.

All the men under the employment of the company, although under notice are still receiving full wages. The company intends to re-employ the men as soon as it is in a position to know definitely when and to what extent to resume manufacture.

Meanwhile, all workmen whether on daily payment or on piece-work are being paid the equivalent of a fortnight's wages. They are allowed to live in quarters provided by the company and to enjoy the various services supplied by the company free of charge, such as water, medical attendance, etc. The company is also making arrangements for employment and payment of wages after April 15th at such reasonable rates as would inflict the least hardship on labour, even if actual resumption of work is not possible.

NOT CLOSED IN PROTEST.

It has been suggested that the factories have been closed down as a protest against the levy of the proposed excise duty. There is no foundation for this suggestion. On the contrary, it is no secret that the industry as a

whole has agreed to the taxation with a very slight modification of the rate of duty and has been ready and willing to make suggestions which might enable smooth working of the measure when it becomes law.

PRODUCTION SUSPENDED.

Mr. G. S. Mahomed and Mr. Lalobhoy Choonilal on behalf of the Indian Match Manufacturers Association, Bombay, state:—There is no truth in statements recently appearing in the press that some factories have been permanently closed down. It is true, however, that a majority of the factories have suspended production of finished matches temporarily, although some processes are still being carried on. It was necessary for them to suspend production until it was known whether the excise duty would be graded in order that the piece box can still be sold in the market. Until the Government inform manufacturers what they intend to do, it is not possible for manufacturers to know what size they are to produce.

It is hoped, therefore, that Government will declare their intention as soon as possible. It is not true that the manufacturers have been unsympathetic towards their labour. On the contrary, they are taking every step to mitigate difficulties over which they have no control.

MATCH FACTORIES CLOSE DOWN

10,000 Labourers Thrown
Out Of Work In Bengal

CALCUTTA, April 9. It is understood that a dozen match factories in and around Calcutta have closed down resulting in about 10,000 labourers being deprived of employment. The action is believed to be a result of the excise duty proposed to be levied on matches.—A. P.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN MATCH FACTORY

BARODA, April 10. A disastrous fire broke out in the Match Factory near Goyaga resulting in a loss of Rs. 16,000. Most of the property was covered by insurance.—United Press.

MILLWORKERS ON STRIKE

Protest Against Wage
Cut

AHMEDABAD, April 10. About 300 workers of the weaving Department of Ramkrishna Mills struck work this morning soon after the Mills commenced work.

The workers allege that the Agents of the Mill have enforced the cut of a large percentage in their wages and they were therefore compelled to walk out rather than accept such reduced wages.

The strikers have now assembled in the offices of the Local Textile Labour Association and are conferring with some leaders as to how best to exert pressure on the management to accede to their reasonable demands.—United Press.

WORKERS DEMAND IMMEDIATE RELIEF

Govt. Urged To Release
Mr. M. N. Roy

To celebrate the National week (Unemployed and Labour Day) a well attended meeting of the workers was held at De Lisle Road, Mr. Raghunath Rao Saive presiding. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Alwe, Galkwad, S. M. Qazi, Taralker, Sarang and Mahadeo.

A resolution asking the Municipal Corporation to give immediate effect to the resolution passed on the 29th March in the Corporation was passed. The speakers referred to the misery prevailing amongst the unemployed and called upon the Government and other local bodies to make immediate arrangements for employment.

The meeting formed itself into a huge procession, carrying placards depicting the miserable condition of the unemployed and proceeded towards Azad Maidan via Bvculia, Parsee Statue, Two Tanks, Null Bazar, Madhav Baug, Bhule-

APPEAL AGAINST DEATH SENTENCE

CALCUTTA, April 9. Judgment was reserved by Justices Guha, Nasmali and Khundker composing the Special Bench in the appeal filed by Harandlal Chakravarty and Krishnakumar Chowdhury sentenced to death by the Special Tribunal Chittagong on a charge of attempting to murder a European official on January 7th.

Arguments were limited mainly to the question of sentenced, stress being laid on the youth of the accused. The Advocate General for the Crown said that he had nothing to say specifically on the question of sentence, but he submitted that the defence had failed to prove any extenuating circumstances.—A. P.

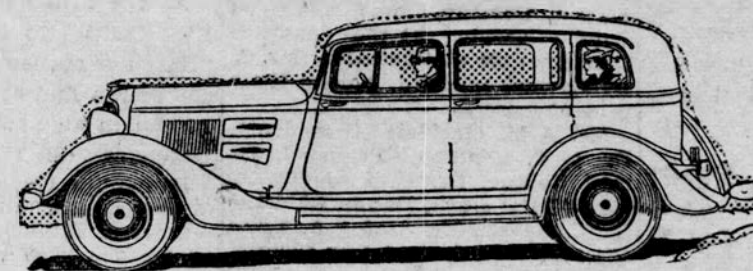
shwar, Marwari Bazar, Crawford Market.

The Azad Maidan, a meeting was held. Sirdar Jamiat Singh presided. He referred to the Unemployed Kamgar League which had been recently formed and hoped it will agitate for the cause of unemployed. Referring to the Municipal resolution, he was of opinion that a building scheme worth ten lakhs will not help the workers. He appealed to the unemployed to carry on their agitation and force the hands of Government to grant immediate relief to the unemployed. He deplored the condition of the labour and called upon the mill-owners to restore the wage cuts and give living wages to the workers.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. H. V. Choudry, Secretary of the Unemployed Workers League and seconded by Mr. Sarang was passed:—

(1) This meeting of the citizens of Bombay, on the occasion of the National week demands the release of Comrade M. N. Roy and Meerut prisoners, (2) work or bread for the unemployed of India, (3) Living wage and lessening of working hours of the workers of India, (4) The freedom of speech, press and association and the recognition of the right to strike.

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ARRESTS OF HINDUS IN AJODHYA RIOTS

Protest Against "Undue
Delay In Bail Grants"

NEW DELHI, April 8. The following resolution was unanimously passed at the annual general meeting of the New Delhi Hindu Sabha, which was held to-day, Rai Saheb Kashi Nath presiding.

"The New Delhi Hindu Sabha reads with great concern the news of indiscriminate arrests of Hindus, including even those who had helped the authorities, in connection with the recent communal riot at Ajodhya, and strongly protests against the undue delay in the disposal of the bail applications of the arrested persons as well as the system of investigation which is adopted in the latter. This Sabha requests the U. P. Government to intervene in the matter and remove the panic caused by the authorities in the hearts of law-abiding Hindus of Ajodhya."

A brief report of the activities of the Sabha was read by the Secretary. The budget for the next year was presented by the Secretary, and was unanimously adopted.

In the ensuing year, Rai Saheb Kashi Nath was elected President, and Mr. Giridharilal, Advocate and Rai Saheb Ganesh Das, Vice-Presidents.

SHOLAPUR STRIKE SITUATION

Labour Leaders Arrested
And Released

(From Our Correspondent)

SHOLAPUR, Sept. 9. Yesterday evening a mass meeting of strikers was held at Amrai. The leaders exhorted the audience not to fall a prey to rumours. Strike slogans were once again heard resounding all over the city.

Between yesterday night and to-day morning, several fracas between black-legs and strikers took place.

To-day in the morning a huge meeting of strikers took place at Amrai. It was nearly 2000 strong and very enthusiastic. The Police arrested two strikers

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Says:

"A very little Phosferine refreshes and stimulates me far more than I can describe. It always makes me feel and look my best, and has a thoroughly restful effect on my nerves, especially after working so many hours under powerful arc lamps in the Film Studio. The intense nerve strain and mental and physical exhaustion of such work would make serious demands on my vitality if it were not for the help I always derive from Phosferine. I can thoroughly recommend Phosferine to the busy, active, Modern Girl, as a reliable means to keep energetic; and to safeguard that fashionable 'slim' fitness, with the freshness and vitality which is so necessary to keep up to the 'attractive' mark to-day."



Phosferine to the busy, active, Modern Girl, as a reliable means to keep energetic; and to safeguard that fashionable 'slim' fitness, with the freshness and vitality which is so necessary to keep up to the 'attractive' mark to-day."

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Sold by all good chemists and stores, in Liquid and Tablet form, each in three sizes. The larger sizes are more economical.

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after the meeting had dispersed. In the meeting a strong case was made out for the withdrawal of the Order under Sec. 144.

One volunteer was arrested last night at Bhawani Peth but he was released in the morning.

It will be interesting to see what is the result on the attendance figures of the persistent attempts of the Strike Committee in every part of the city. A strong feeling prevails that a slight decrease must have taken place to-day.

In the Narsinhgisi Mills trouble arose and glass pans were broken. But the Police came on the scene promptly and the doors of the mill were locked in order to prevent the men from rushing out.

Mrs. Minaxibai Karhadkar and Mr. Dattu Deshpande, Secretary,

Strike Committee, were arrested last night by a constable for an alleged meeting in a public place. They marched off to the Police Thana and detained till they were set free by the Sub-Inspector on duty as the Mandir was a private Mandir and they were holding only informal discussions with strikers.

INOCULATION

NOT NECESSARY

SHAJKOT, April 9. It has been officially announced that plague inoculation for visitors to Kashmir and their servants is not necessary. The official announcement is a sequel to rumours to the contrary that were prevalent.—A. P.

"PASSION PLAY" FOR BIHAR

Mrs. Naidu Appreciates Catholic Potentials

"The Passion Play" as it is popularly known, was enacted again by the Kanara Catholic Association Dramatic Society at the Royal Opera House on Monday evening, in aid of the Bihar Relief Fund and St. Anthony's League for the poor. The audience was much larger and more cosmopolitan than on the last occasion and every available seat was filled, amongst those present being: Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mrs. Dhirajlal Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. and Mrs. Jafferbhoy Laljee, Mr. M. A. F. Coelho and several other ladies and gentlemen from the Hindu and Muslim communities. The cast, including thirty performers, was dressed in costumes which were a special feature of the occasion. The historical play, said to "re-instruct a generation" starts with the fall of Adam and Eve and runs to the time when Christ is hauled up before Pilate until after the final scene of his burial. The scene of disconsolate Mary and the tableau of the Cross were remarkably effective and touching. Mrs. Molly Alvares as Veronica was offered the acting honours of the show. Her sister Mrs. Myrtle Patrao who acted the difficult role of Mary Magdalene suggested by her impressionable pleading before Pilate for the dead body of Christ an unforgettable scene. Pilate and his wife Procula, played by Mr. and Mrs. L. R. D. Coelho deserve mention. Ross Saldanha as Nicodemus, the rich Jew who befriended Christ's cause was played almost flawlessly.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who spoke towards the close praised the performers for manifesting a theme of eternal memories "The Scene of Crucifixion and that of immortal Sacrifice" has bearing on our present cause" she declared. "The Cross with its pathetic victim was the symbol of it all" Mrs. Naidu lauded efforts of Mangalorean Catholics to aid Bihar.

A substantial collection from "The Passion Play" is assured for the Bihar Fund, including some donations collected for this particular occasion by Mr. Nariman, Messrs. Marcel D' Cunha, Jos Siqueira, organisers of "The Passion Play" spared no efforts to make it a success.

HUSBAND MISSING FOR A DECADE

Parsi Lady's Application In High Court

Mr. Justice Kenia at the High Court granted the application of Nawabhai Merwanji Motabhai Patel, asking for leave to presume the death of her husband who disappeared in 1923, and had not been heard of since, and whose whereabouts could not be traced in spite of enquiries by the petitioner and her relations. As the husband had made no will, the petitioner was also authorised to obtain letters of administration to the property and credits of her husband.

The following were the results of matches played under Rugby Northern Union rules on Monday. St. Helens 9, Halifax 19.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay

"WHY DOES THE SOUL REINCARNATE?"

A Short Talk followed by Questions and Answers Wednesday, April 11th, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED. No Fees No Collections.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day
Hindu: Chaitra Vad 12 1999
Muslim: Zilhez 26 1382
Parsi: Avon 7 1393
Sunrise: 6h 25m
Sunset: 6h 55m
High tide: 10-06, 2-22
Low tide: 3-59, 10-05

Released Prisoners' Aid Society. Annual Meeting, H. E. the Governor presiding, Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR: "The Invisible Man" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL: "Eskimo". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-morrow at 4 p.m.
ROXY: "State Fair". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL: "The Animal Kingdom". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "Gold Diggers of 1933" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "Design for Living". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "Catherine the Great". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END: "Tara Sundari" Time as usual.
GLOBE: "Talism-e-Talwar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE: "Sweepings". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA: "Chandidas". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Kala Nag". Time as usual.
KOHINOOR: "Bhakta Pralhad". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY MARATHA ASSOCIATION

A condolence meeting to express sorrow at the sudden and untimely death of late Mr. Shankarrao Jayaramrao Zunjarrao M.L.C. will be held at the Maratha Hall, Navkar Lane, Girgaum, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m.

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION

It has been decided by the All-India Khadi Exhibition Committee to give practical demonstrations in various processes of Khadi production such as spinning, weaving, carding etc. with this purpose in view the Secretaries cordially invite interested spinners, members of All-India Spinners' Association and citizens of Bombay and suburbs who spin regularly, to send hanks of their yarn with full particulars. They are also requested to send specimen pieces of Khadi cloth made out of their own yarn with necessary description. The Committee assures that such articles of specimen received will be promptly returned when no longer required. Name, age, full address and other information from the sender should be legibly written. Any sender desiring to sell his specimen should inform the Secretaries accordingly.

S. V. PRAKATYA OTSAV WEEK

The following is the programme in celebration of Shrimad Vallabhacharya Prakatya Otsava Suptah:-
To-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. a big meeting will be held in vast garden of Rada Mandir, under the presidency of His Holiness Goswami Shri Gokulnathji Maharaj, when Pandit Dhirajram Sudhakarji Maharaj will deliver his lecture on "Suvratnabhava in Prasthan Chatushtaya".
On Friday (13th instant) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, at 6 p.m., Prof. Govindlal H. Bhatt M.A. of the Baroda College will deliver his speech. H. E. Goswami Shri Krishnajiwanji Maharaj M.R.A.S. will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Straits Settlements and China via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Thursday the 12th instant.
Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. Toyama Maru will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-30 p.m. on Thursday the 12th instant.

Restrictions on booking of insured articles and parcels for and from Sitamarhi, Sheohar, Belsand and Jaynagar have been withdrawn.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

WEDNESDAY, April 11
6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin 12-40 p.m. Selection of Indian music. 12-30 p.m. Bombay market. Opening rates. 5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Regal Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Educational Hour. Careers for women in India. By Miss Shanta Trivedi. (In Gujarati). Presence of Mind. By B. K. Land. (In English). 7-30 p.m. Commercial News. 8-15 p.m. Empire Relay. 9 p.m. News in Hindi. New York opening and other available rates. European Programme 9-10 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. "Newsread". A weekly commentary by A. G. A. Norman. The Radio Reporter 9-45 p.m. Hotel Majestic Famous Ben Band. 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

WEDNESDAY, April 11
7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m. Trocadero Cinema Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. A pianoforte interlude.
8-45 p.m. Bourneville Municipal Orchestra.
9-15 p.m. Gramophone records.
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m. B B C Dance Orchestra.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION

"One of the results of the political upheaval in the recent years has been the renewed consciousness of the public mind of the intimate inter-relation between politics and social reform. The Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, the oldest social institution in the city has, therefore, since last year, been endeavouring to renew its past activities. A series of lectures of questions of social reform has just been concluded and the year closed with an inter-caste dinner among its members, held at the Sardar Griha on Sunday the 8th instant when the following among others were present: Mr. S. S. Patkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia, Sir Govindrao Pradhar, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Mr. Vasantrao S. Ravat, Dr. S. K. Deshpande, M. D. Mr. D. S. Varde and Mr. Y. Bhandarkar. The gathering dispersed about 2 p.m."

FAREWELL TO MR. PAVTE

The residents of the Saraswati Bang, Jogeshwar, were "At Home" to Mr. D. C. Pavte, Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, in a farewell entertainment on his transfer to the D.P.I.'s office as Assistant Director.
After Mr. G. V. Fomani chairman of the Housing Society received the guests Mr. Warty, in bidding farewell to Mr. Pavte, said that they were not concerned with Mr. Pavte as Educational Inspector, but as a valued friend and companion and as a "jolly good fellow". The residents of the Saraswati Bang would miss his company very much and there would be a void in their social life.
Mr. Pavte, in reply, said he had passed four very happy years in their company and promised to carry happy memories with him of his residence in their midst.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI

A meeting of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali will be held at the K. R. Cama Institute, Raveli Street, Fort, to-day (Wednesday) at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) for presenting a Souvenir, on behalf of the Mandali, to Mr. Nusservanji Hirjiabhai Patel in appreciation of his zealous and continued services as Honorary Secretary for the last fifty years. Mr. M. P. Kharegaotkar will preside, and Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri and Mr. R. P. Masani will address the meeting.

LATE MR. P. J. MURZBAN

The ritual Jashan gathering will be performed by the Zoroastrian Friends' Union to-day (Wednesday) at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.) being the 1st anniversary day of the late Mr. Perosheshaw Jehangir Murzban, at Allibeaug (Seaside verandah) under the chairmanship of Khansabeh Manek Hormuzjee Dada-chandjee Murzban. The gathering will make floral decorations. Mr. Cowasjee S. Dalal will make a short discourse on the life of the late Mr. Perosheshaw J. Murzban.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

A meeting of the representatives of the Bombay Unions affiliated to the A. I. T. U. C. will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. in the office of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, Parel to chalk out the programme of the proposed provincial Trade Union Conference to be held in Bombay on 21st instant.

"I WISH KHADI ALL SUCCESS"

The following is the message received by the Agent, "All-India Spinners' Association", Bombay Branch Bombay from Sri. Gayasprasad Sinha, Member Legislative Assembly, Delhi, on the occasion of the national week.
On the occasion of the Khadi Week, I am sending you and others interested in the movement, my good wishes. I hope there will be growing popularity in the propagation of Khadi, which is such an important item in the economic regeneration of India. You know my "Khaddar Name Protection Act" now law, and it is up to the various local governments to enforce its provisions in their territories by publication in the local official Gazettes. It behooves members of the Provincial Legislative Councils to take resolutions urging their respective local governments to enforce the provisions of the Khaddar Act in their areas, and I have no doubt that if this were done, the local governments will have no option but to act up promptly to the pressure of public opinion, as voiced by the representatives of the people. I wish Khadi all success.
+GAYA PRASAD SINGH

GENERAL STRIKE ON 23rd

"Workers Await Proper Lead"

NIMBKAR CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS

AHMEDABAD, April 10.
That the workers at almost all places were ready to down tools, and were awaiting for a proper lead was the opinion expressed by Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, General Secretary of the Girm Kamgar Union of Bombay, when asked by the United Press representative about the success of the proposed general strike to be called on April 23.

Mr. Nimbkar said that though they were not hopeful about Ahmedabad, where, he said, the Textile Labour Association was trying to upset their efforts, they were sure that at places like Bombay, Baroda, Nagpur, Sholapur, Dhulia, Amalner and Cawnpore where there was ample chance of getting success, the workers would at once follow the decision of the Council of Action arrived at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Nimbkar further told that other labour leaders were already preparing the ground for general strike at various places in India, and reports received from them showed that there was a good chance of success.—United Press.

DEMOCRATIC SWARAJ PARTY

Sub-Committees' Reports On Problems Awaited

The following is the quarterly report of progress of the Democratic Swaraj Party.
The Democratic Swaraj Party, which among other things, stands for the capture of all representative bodies under the Crown, including councils, was inaugurated in Bombay at a political conference of the Congressmen of Maharashtra C.P. (Marathi) and Berars held on 28th October, 1933, under the presidency of Ex-Minister of C. P. Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh.

The Party headquarters were opened at Nene Building, Churni Road, on 17th November, the auspicious day of Lala Lajpatrai Anni-versary.

Up to date, 23 Branches have been established in the eleven districts of the Maharashtra.

REPORTS IN MAKING

Three Sub-committees of experts have been appointed by the Party to report (1) on Mr. Jannadas Mehta's scheme of the Redemption of Agricultural Debt, (2) on changes required in the Nehru Report to make it a suitable substitute for the White Paper, and (3) on a suitable scheme for the spread of Military education, the indiansation of the Army and the reduction of the Army expenditure. The deliberations of these committees are still going on. Their reports, however, are expected to be out in the course of the next few weeks.

The Central Committee of the Party consists of about hundred well-known Congressmen in all the districts of greater Maharashtra.

CRICKET IN MAHARASHTRA

Proposed Association

Mr. T. T. Talim, General Secretary, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona, writes in the course of a circular:-

"When the four principal clubs in Poona decided to invite the M. C. C. to Poona for playing a cricket match against the Combined Maharashtra Team, they keenly felt the want of a Central Cricket Association for Maharashtra. With a view to removing this want the Deccan Gymkhana, Poona, took the lead in the matter and discussed with a few clubs in Maharashtra the proposal of establishing such an Association.

On receiving an encouraging response from them a committee was formed to draft a formal and tentative constitution for such an Association to be called "The Maharashtra Cricket Association". This constitution may be revised later if necessary.
It is now proposed to start such an Association with its headquarters in Poona. The objects of the Association will be to help, encourage and control the game of Cricket in Maharashtra, to select teams to represent the Maharashtra by holding inter-district matches and to adjudge all disputes or points of difference that may be referred to it.

The membership of the Association will be open to all recognised cricket clubs in Maharashtra. Individual members can join the Association as sympathisers if they are duly elected by the Managing Committee.
It is proposed to circulate the tentative constitution and aims and objects of the Association to the different clubs in Maharashtra for their views on the subject and thereafter to call a meeting of the clubs at Poona if a proper response is received.
Those interested in cricket are also requested to send in their suggestions before the 1st of May 1934.

"Virulent & Malicious Campaign" Against Tatas

Calcutta Editor Pleads Not Guilty But Sentenced To Pay Fine By Bombay Magistrate

That the accused in conspiracy with some evil designing persons was maliciously carrying on a sustained and virulent campaign against the Tata Iron & Steel Company Limited, and the Tata Sons Limited by calumniating and vilifying them in the weekly Urdu journal "Reformer," published in Calcutta, in order to do harm to the said Companies by damaging their reputation was the complaint made by Sir B. Saklatvala, the Chairman and Director of the above Companies before Sir Hormuzdar Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Tuesday when Mahabali Singh, Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Reformer" was charged under section 500 I.P.C.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each on three counts, or in default one month simple imprisonment.

"GROSSLY DEFAMATORY"

Sir N. B. Saklatvala in his complaint stated that in the issue of the "Reformer" dated February 2, last, the accused published a questionnaire and alongside it in English "A matter with which every Indian is directly concerned; would you read." In the next issue of the "Reformer," dated February 9, there appeared an article under the heading "Tatas' Concern, Ruinous loss of Hindustani people," which the complainant stated was grossly defamatory of Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., and the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., and which contained numerous misstatements and false imputations maliciously made intending to harm or knowing or having reason to believe that they will harm the reputation of the Companies. The complainant stated that the innuendo in the passage complained of, taken with the context would imply that by "bribery," "graft" and "corruption" the Tatas concern secured the help and co-operation of high Government officials in securing the bounty paid to Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.

"VIRULENT ATTACK"

In the issue of the "Reformer," dated February 16, the accused had published an article under the heading "Tatas Paradise Rasgullas for the Goddess of Coal," which the complainant stated was a virulent and grossly defamatory attack on Mr. J. Kirk,

an officer of the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.

The third charge refers to the publication of an article in the "Reformer" published on February 23 under the caption "A Tonic Prescription for Tatas." The complainant stated that this article contained several defamatory statements against the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., and that the innuendo was that Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd. were showing to the public false abstracts and misleading them by carrying on a false propaganda about the efficiency of their concern, and the sacrifices made by them in the past in order to obtain protection and warning the public not to trust them or accept their word, thereby imputing dishonourable conduct to the firm.

PLEA OF NOT GUILTY.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and stated in his defence that the proprietor of the Press was Swami Chetnand and that he was in receipt of a salary of Rs. 20 per month. The accused had been instructed to go to a certain individual in Calcutta to receive certain advertisements and he was also told that should that person give any articles for publication they should be published in the "Reformer." The accused said that the offending articles came from that source and that he had merely carried out the instructions given to him. He had already resigned his post and was no longer in the service of the company when he was arrested by the Calcutta Police on the warrant issued from Bombay.

CONVICTED

The Magistrate convicted the accused and held that the articles were defamatory of the complainant's companies. But as the accused was apparently a tool in the hands of some designing persons the Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50 on each count, or in default to one month's simple imprisonment on each count.
Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., Solicitors, appeared for a virulent and grossly defamatory attack on Mr. J. Kirk,

"GRAND CONCERT" To Aid Christian Fellowship

The Christian Fellowship Association is arranging a Grand Concert on 14th April in Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall at 8 p.m. in aid of its Social work.

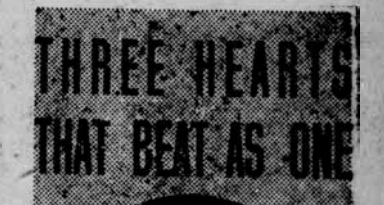
The Ever Popular entertainers such as Mrs. Flauders, Mr. Potter will give their best. The Piano play by Mr. Nendonga and Mrs. Nunes will add to the concert. The Fellowship School will give Garba Dance and the Kathiawari Dance. Another attractive item on the programme is of Master Modak, the well-known Cinestar. Those who have seen Sam Sunder played will flock to see and hear Master Modak. Most of the public have not seen him and this is a great opportunity to see and hear him.

The Acolian Male Quartette, consisting of Mr. Bollinger first tenor, Mr. Banker second tenor, Mr. Ziegler first bass and Mr. Elickentoff second bass, will sing "Dagro Spiritual" and a Southern Melody. This Quartette has appeared before audiences in Musorie and other parts of India. Those who have heard them have been delighted with their splendid singing.

The Parsi Anjuman of Udwada has remitted Rs. 235 to the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund.

PATHE DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The Finest Cinema in Town



with FREDERIC MARCH, GARY COOPER, MIRIAM HOPKINS, EDWARD HORTON, EVERETT, An Ernst Lubitsch Production. A Paramount Picture.

THE MOST FASCINATING & THE MOST INTRIGUING STORY OF A GIRL WHO LOVED TWO MEN... COMPLETELY... SIMULTANEOUSLY!

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1934

THE TEXTILE STRIKE

The Labour situation in the various textile centres of the Presidency is steadily getting worse and a General Textile Strike all over India is imminent. The failure of the mill-owners to conciliate aggrieved workmen to any extent and the vexatious restrictions put by Government in several places even on simple trade union activities are driving workmen into despair. A General Strike has been announced to commence on April 23. It is the duty of millowners to take prompt note of these developments and attempt a fair settlement with Labour before it is too late. It would be dangerous on their part to dismiss all this Labour unrest as mere Communist propaganda. In many cases the condition of workmen is so wretched that they do not need any extraordinary propaganda to be induced to protest against it.

Not Advisable.

From the workers' own point of view the proposed General Strike is neither feasible nor very likely to succeed. With unemployment and starvation so widely prevalent, with Trade Unionism weak in organisation and finances a general strike, we are afraid, is bound to fizzle out before long. It will only result in more misery and will produce further disorganisation and confusion in the ranks of the workers. Indeed, the process has begun even in the preparation of the proposed strike as witness the conflict between the Council of Action and the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association, the best organised body of workers in the Textile Industry. We very much deplore the reported condemnation by the All-India Textile Workers' Council of Action of the policy of the Ahmedabad Union to refer disputes to arbitration and its description of the leadership of that Union as "treacherous". Few Labour Unions in the country have safeguarded the interests of workers so successfully as the Ahmedabad Union and the Council of Action is ill-advised in its present attitude towards it. This is not to deny the grievances that have created the general strike mentality. These grievances are thoroughly justified and too urgent to be neglected by those whose duty it is to meet them not by banning their expression but by satisfying the demands of the workers.

Inspired

Ever ready to espouse and defend capitalistic exploitation the "Times of India" is alarmed at the reported move for a General Strike on April 23. And since Communism is an anathema, our contemporary condemns it by the simple process of attributing the proposal to Communist propaganda for social revolution. The "Times of India" would not be what it is if it did not refuse to see the workers' side of the case. But the very "qualities" of the paper lend dangerous significance to its suggestion repeatedly made to Government of India in the course of a single article "to introduce legislation to curb revolutionary activity, particularly as the available legislation has hitherto proved difficult to apply and unsatisfactory in its results." Is this a correct forecast of official intentions by a newspaper that undoubtedly enjoys a privileged position in bureaucratic circles? We will not be surprised if legislation is being contemplated or even if it is already ready. Should this be so, it would amount to another attack on working class rights. By their actions and omissions, Government have only proved themselves partial to the interests of capitalists. The new legislation, we fear, therefore, will be designed, in theory, "to curb" Communist propaganda a very convenient bugbear. But in practice it will more often than not be directed against legitimate activities calculated to better the lot of the worker. That the workers are in a sad plight, that the employers so far from ameliorating their condition are definitely out to make it still worse are well-known facts, as well-known as hostility to them on the part of Capital and the step-motherly attitude of Government towards them. The textile industry is almost in the midst of a crisis. There is no doubt about it. But there is also no doubt about it, fact that the legitimate way of averting it is for Millowners and Government to recognise the grievances of poor and starving workers.

Fresh Fetters

The Legislative Assembly has fully justified its notoriety for subservience to Government by the case with which it has supported the worst features of the States Protection Bill. Perhaps the worst clause in the Bill is that which gives vast powers to the Executive to penalise the Press in British India for strong criticism of the Princes. But the amendment to delete the obnoxious clause was thrown out by a large majority of 60 votes against 31. The attempts at least to mitigate the evil of the clause fared little better. It is sad to contemplate the demoralization that has come over this utterly unrepresentative body. Notable among those who voted for Government with regard to the Press clause was Mr. Ranga Iyer, himself a journalist. He deceived none when he said that he supported Government for the sake of Federation. Men of the type of Mr. Ranga Iyer, an ex-Swarajist, should, by the way, be a warning to the new Swaraj Party in the selection of its candidates.

The burdens on the Indian Press are already crushing enough in all conscience. The States Protection Bill imposes fresh burdens. The Princes' Protection Act of 1922 gives them even more protection than they need or deserve. But that measure at least requires a judicial trial, while the present Bill is content with an executive trial, and every newspaper knows what the difference means. That is not all, the scope of the whole clause is made so wide that it is held by many, including a moderate leader like Sir Cowasji Jehangir, that even the accurate and faithful statement of the actual misdeeds of a State might come under the purview of this clause. As was pointed out by Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar, several Magistrates themselves in British India have expressed the view that the clause goes too far

in muzzling the Press and that, too, to give undeserved or unnecessary protection to the States. For instance, the District Magistrate of Remnad has supported the view that the mere narration of true facts would under the Bill involve risk. The District Magistrate of Dharwar has declared that "the Bill would render impossible criticism of rulers, some of whom are notoriously contemptible and that the Bill seems to be the price for the Princes entering the Federation." The District Magistrate of Belgaum has stated that, "as criticism in a State can be and has been easily stifled, it is necessary that at least the outside press should expose maladministration." But unfortunately, these views, so wholly in agreement with the ones urged by the entire Indian Press, have failed to impress either the Government or the Assembly.

Sir Harry Haig repeatedly assured the House that the Bill would not affect "well-conducted honest papers". But past experience has shown that Government's standards of honest and fair criticism are so largely different from those adopted by the public. Moreover, so long as the terms of the clause itself are all-comprehensive, no trying Magistrate is likely or even expected to remember the assurance given in the Assembly. The "gutter press" must be punished. Mr. Ranga Iyer vehemently declared. But while he had to admit in answer to a challenge that there are "gutter Princes" too, he did not admit how risky it would be under the Bill to expose such "gutter Princes". How the Bill, which is now as good as law, will react upon such Princes and how it will give almost a licence to them can be easily imagined. If, however, they think that the Protection Acts will effectually suppress every kind of agitation against their misdeeds, they are the only autocrats living in a fool's

Our London Letter:— ANOTHER GENERAL STRIKE? Attack On Saklatvala

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, March 31 (By Air Mail).

The British being a sporting nation, the British Parliament rapidly tumbled into a holiday mood, on the eve of Easter, before its adjournment. One would expect that when a Parliament rises several members would be so zealous of what may happen to important matters by the arbitrary actions of Ministers during the recess that they would raise all such issues before the adjournment in order to give directions or warnings to the Ministers. But this seldom happens in the case of the British Parliament. This week they talked at Westminster all about some little affair between a police officer and a local barrister, which took place near the Tottenham Court Police Station, a sort of a storm in a teacup,—raised the ordinary questions about betting and licensing hours, after which the members went home to eat hot crossed buns, leaving the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Foreign Secretary, the India Secretary and the special representative at the Disarmament Conference, Mr. Anthony Eden, to do as they please during the recess.

Britain For Safeguards.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has given us very little indication of his policy on the new Budget except the fact that it will, financially speaking, cause no anxiety to any body. The Chancellor is, of course, expected to keep secret his plans as otherwise there would be days of feverish speculation on the Stock Exchange. Nevertheless, one thing is certain that the expenditure on the fighting services is bound to be higher in the Budget Estimate and that the Cabinet will keep a hidden margin, as it is fully aware of further supplementary grants being needed for the same purposes during next November and December. The Disarmament Conference, frankly speaking, has now degenerated into a game between France and England as to who should maintain a superiority in world politics. France has now curiously rejected the idea of accepting any theoretical political formula in view of a threatened combination against her by Italy, Germany and Austria. Great Britain, on the other hand, is willing to preach peace and non-violence to her powerful rivals in Europe provided she is allowed to keep all the aeroplanes, tanks and armoured cars to safeguard her Eastern Empire. These safeguards are for the safeguarding of Britain's White Paper safeguards in India and Burma.

Seeking Saklatvala's Blood.

Britain is keeping these concealed preparations not only for her imperialist predominance in Asia and Africa, but there is a distinct tendency in higher Conservative section to be ready for internal emergency in Great Britain herself. The mood and manner of the working-class is once again changing and the efforts of the reactionary Trades Union leaders and the average Labour Parliamentarian are not very successful in damping the fighting spirit of the rank and file. In a way the spirit of general strike of 1926 is coming back and the dread of another general strike is not only reviving itself in the minds of the people, but it is accompanied by greater fear of what might happen after the recent experiences of Vienna and Paris. Fiction writers are already busy introducing the element of Socialism in a very large measure in the books that they produce. Some of them welcome it, and some are drawing blood-curdling pictures against it. One of England's best known novelists, Hugh Walpole, has recently produced a novel called "Vanesa," which is an example of blood-curdling picture of what might happen in a future working-class revolution in London, and how the brave military generals would repress it. Incidentally, the author is very severe on poor Shapurji Saklatvala. In one of the chapters, he has re-enacted the happenings of the last General Strike and he considers the prompt imprisonment of Saklatvala as one of the best things done. Then he describes a heated argument between

(Continued on next page).

WHITHER INDIA?

We have seen that the practice, started by Western Nations, (1) of first enabling the capitalists to juggle with currency (through their cat's-paw the state), and gamble with stock and 'securities' (when their market-values are utterly insecure), and rationalise the work in factories so as to reduce the cost of production, and invest and reinvest fabulous profits in new factories and in fantastically huge National Debts artificially created for international war-butcheries engineered by those capitalists themselves (the interest of which Debts has to be paid by the non-capitalists, again, ultimately)—this practice of enabling the capitalists to do all this so successfully as to ruin millions of small middle class business men and throw 30 millions of capable and willing workmen out of employment (in the west only, for who counts the miseries of the east?), and cause over-productions and then under-productions and a merry-go-round of jumps and bumps and dumps and slumps; and then giving doles to these 30 millions and keeping them unemployed and idle; and (2) of keeping another 30 million men misemployed and idle in a worse sense, for purposes of making "food for powder" generally—this practice of Capitalist-Socialism, not even 'rational', from the standpoint of the 2,000 millions of humanity at large, however 'profitable' and 'pleasant' it might be to the few thousands super-Capitalists—'cumulative' capitalists who hold all the money and all the 'guns' of the universe in their hands, and taste

the joy of feeling that they are twirling that universe round their little fingers, and getting vertigo and "delirium tremens" themselves in the process.

THE RIGHT WAY

It would be much more practical and rational (1) to shorten hours of work, 'rationalise' factory-work less, employ more men (as Roosevelt seems to be trying to get done in U.S.A.), stabilise the currency, make the 'securities' really secure, cease to gamble with stock, realize and act on the principle that honesty is the best policy, make less profits, pay no surtaxes, save the ruinous waste and abuse of time, money, energy on the 'middleman' bureaucracy of collecting and then doling out the surtaxes, the roundabout long-circuiting procedure of first pauperising and then dole-feeding millions, and (2) to convert (as no State except Soviet-Russia is yet trying to do) the bulk of the Misemployed into the Well-Employed, by letting out from imperialism-swelled and making World-peace imminent, instead of another World-War imminent, through the conversion of the shadowy League of Nations into a substantial real spiritual as well as Political League of all Nations and also of all religions. It would 'pay' to do so, in the favourite money-language of the day, in every way, literally as well as figuratively, in outer comfort as well as inner happiness, to all the nations. But—the nations must needs go wrong and act like maniacs, when the Devil of Greed and Pride and Lust and Hate drives them instead of

The Age Of Economic Planning Has Begun

(By Dr. BHAGWANDAS.)

VI.

the God of Brotherliness! Be it noted that France has next to no unemployed; and Russia none at all; rather, she lacks workers, and employs her soldiers now and then to fill the lack; (vide Twelve studies in Russia," edited by M. I. Cole, pub. 1933, and J. Huxley's "A Scientist among the Soviets," publishes 1932.).

SIMON'S CONFESSION

We have also indicated those features of Bolshevism which seem to be worth copying, in India and, indeed, in all countries. That the wind is veering round in this direction even in the most unexpected quarters, is shown by the 'straws' in the newspapers. As this is being written there appears an item, that a Briton, of the political complexion too and the prominence of Sir John Simon, has made public confession thus, in a recent speech in England (apparently after a long interview with "Il Duce" Mussolini at Rome): "I believe that the age of go-as-you please has ended and the age of 'economic planning' has begun." That age is sure to come to all nations now, sooner or later. Whether it will come after thunders and lightnings and tempests as sunshine in the rains, or with new blossoms and leaves as dawn in the spring, depends upon whether those puppets of Providence who regard themselves as statesmen and men in power (with authority or without) are shortsighted and unwise or otherwise and wise. Fascism is also doing economic planning in its own way, though not so systematically and extensively as Bolshevism. It is reported by the papers to have reclaimed (Continued on next page).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

RUSSIA AND THE LEAGUE.

Reports are again current about the imminent possibility of Soviet Russia entering the League. While capitalist Powers were fighting among each other, M. Litvinov was the only statesman who took advantage of his presence at the World Economic Conference in London to enter into pacts of understanding with various Powers. He succeeded to a remarkable degree and pursued his success further so that Russia now is recognised by almost all nations in the world and is on terms of friendly relations with a majority of them. The present position is that Russia can prosecute her plan of progress without the danger of her peace being disturbed except by those who neither recognise nor respect the League. Her entry, therefore, will not bring her any very substantial gain. But the advantage to the League will be considerable. Russia's membership is bound to enhance its prestige. Russia is a Great Power and, in one respect, a unique Power in the World.

GERMAN RE-ARMS.

German armament estimates have created an international stir on the eve of the meeting of the Disarmament Conference Bureau. Britain is giving "very serious attention to this matter." And France claims knowledge of some very important and extremely interesting mystery behind it. Supposing Germany is at fault and supposing she is "going to do openly what she is believed hitherto to have done in secret", what is the remedy? Even France, we think, is not quite willing at the moment to try to stop her by the force of arms. The only alternative is collective pressure. This is possible if the Disarmament Conference succeeds in reconciling French fear of Germany with Germany's "amour propre".

SADDER AND WISER?

England's trade war on Ireland having failed to cripple the Free State or to achieve anything beyond losing a market for her own goods, Mr. J. H. Thomas is once again willing to resume discussions with Mr. de Valera with a view to a settlement of all questions. But in seeking to justify England's attitude in the past he has stated only one side of the truth. He said that England had offered an impartial tribunal but that the offer was unacceptable to the Free State. Mr. de Valera could also say the same thing. He too defied an impartial tribunal and for that very reason asked for an unrestricted choice in the selection of the tribunal, while Mr. Thomas would restrict its personnel to the Empire. If Mr. Thomas has realised

his error at least now, it is not yet perhaps too late for him to make amends.

A MONOGRAPH ON SUGAR.

Those who wish to acquaint themselves fully with the facts and figures about the sugar industry in India cannot do better than study the recently published book "The Indian Sugar Industry. Its Past, Present and Future" by Mr. P. Gandhi, M.A., Secretary of the Indian Sugar Mills Association and of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta. It is an exhaustive monograph of over 300 pages dealing with every aspect of the subject and contains an appreciative foreword, by Mr. Walchand Hirachand. The author shows that "India is situated exceptionally well in regard to manufacture of sugar from cane and.....that if suitable encouragement is given to this industry, India should be able not only to supply fully the quantity of sugar required by her, which she has already practically done, but also to supply sugar to other countries in the world." The book is published by the Book Company, Calcutta, and is well got up, but its price, Rs. 3-5 is rather too high.

MORE FACTORIES CLOSE DOWN

Several match factories in India closed down a few days ago and we now learn that as many as ten more in and around Calcutta have followed suit, thereby throwing about 10,000 workmen out of employment. This is obviously the result of the excise duty proposed to be levied on matches. But the Press statements issued by the Western India Match Company and the Indian Match Manufacturers' Association declare that their factories have been closed only temporarily so as to regulate production in accordance with the manner in which Government decide to levy the duty. It is clear, however, that the duty is calculated to check production severely and weaker factories may be permanently injured. The statement issued by the Western India Match Company says incidentally that "it is no secret that the industry as a whole has agreed to the taxation with a very slight modification of the rate of duty." If the industry has really done so, it has done a disservice to itself and the poor people.

Press Views

Suspended, Not Withdrawn

The author of Satyagraha has not lost even a particle of his own faith in it as a substitute for wars, terrorisms, civil commotions

and local grievances. That faith shines in him as supreme as ever. It is the mission of his life to preach it; but in practice he has found that mankind still entertains a large part of its primitive instincts—a blow for a blow and a tooth for a tooth. Mahatma has, therefore, 'suspended' his movement and not 'withdrawn' it because as long as he lives there is still a Satyagrahi left in the world and he can only withdraw it at the risk of forsaking his own faith. As he cannot forswear the faith upon which his whole life has been built for forty years, he suspends the movement. But he has made it clear in his statement that there is no earthly chance of reviving this movement on a vast scale, forsooth, in his own lifetime—"Sind Goswery."

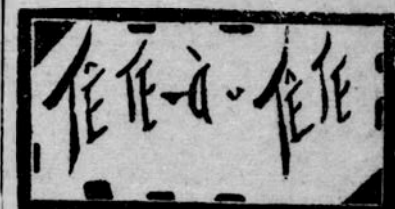
He Has The Right

He (Gandhi) has, under present circumstances, called upon all Congressmen to desist from civil resistance for Swaraj. He has every right to do that, as he after all is "the author and initiator of Satyagraha". As such, he claims the right to be the only person to bear the responsibility of such civil resistance. Having said this, it is but natural that Gandhi should proceed to indicate what constructive programme he would like Congressmen to take up. We appeal to our readers to give their most careful consideration to this statement, not only because it beautifully unfolds the philosophy of his doctrine of Satyagraha, but also because he boldly claims that even in our mundane affairs of life we should be, like him, an earnest "searcher after truth."—"Forward."

"A Pleasant Surprise"

The advice of Mahatma to his followers to desist from civil disobedience has come as a most pleasant surprise of all to Congressmen. It has been tendered in full knowledge of the conditions of the country which his Harijan tour has given him. The Mahatma has found the masses ever ready for his message and ever since in its adoption and execution. But the intermediaries had failed him. They either misunderstood the message or misrepresented it and the ideal of Satyagraha was consequently lowered.

There are many who will, as usual, ridicule the "inner voice". The fact of the matter is that Gandhi has developed a strong instinct and is able to visualize a given situation much better than the ordinary politicians.—"Ray's Weekly".



The Bengal Government have granted agricultural loans and gratuitous relief in several districts owing to partial crop failure.

Couldn't the problem be better met by a fresh crop of emergency laws and measures?

Commenting on the Princes' Protection Bill the "Evening News" appreciates "the strong commonsense" of Sir Harry Haig and Mr. Ranga Iyer. Now, we wonder which of the two we should sympathise with for being coupled with the other. What do you think?

During the debate on it, Mr. N. M. Joshi demanded to know why black-mailed Princes encouraged the gutter press by bribery. And Mr. Ranga Iyer is reported to have promptly got up and answered "Because there are gutter Princes also".

There was, of course, a burst of laughter but it is not reported whether an agitated Ranga Iyer was frantically popping up and down his desk to catch the Chair's eye on a point of explanation.

Our Delhi correspondent reports that the Government do not know what to do because they recognise that Gandhiji has "put himself on a pinnacle of glory".

Nothing simpler and easier, let Gandhiji be pulled down.

And it will vindicate the political glory of Festige too

Official circles also realise that Gandhiji's statement has removed the political stalemate and electrified the atmosphere".

Official circles must immediately haul the Mahatma up for having disturbed the political calm, peace and tranquillity.

Addressing the students of the Dr. da Silva High School at their prize distribution ceremony on Monday, the Governor of Bombay said: "However doubtful you may be of the value of education at present, you will esteem it a blessing in time to come." A blessing in the shape of a living warning to their sons and daughters.

Says the "Leader"—"The policy of constitutional action stands vindicated and we hope that Congressmen will now definitely make up their minds to return to the old well-tried paths of political action, which has stood the test of experience." And the test of results too, as witness the Mongrel Constitution alias Grimacing Anthropoloid, alias the White Paper.

To celebrate the centenary of the Tea Industry, Sir B. N. Mitter presented a 1,000 pounds of Empire (Indian, that is) grown tea to the Lord Mayor of London.

This was evidently done to mark India's gratitude to England for "developing" the former's resources.

MODERN LONGFELLOW. Lives of Motor cars remind us. Ye must stop and gaze and look; And, departing, leave behind us Our names in the inquest book.

"She refused to give him money. So he stabbed her." What would seem to be more symptomatic of modern times is: "He refused to give her money. So she divorced him."

Grows of Recognition.—While on the bench one day Judge Daniel called a case for trial, and two lawyers appeared as attorneys for the litigants.

"You're a dirty shyster," snarled one of the lawyers to the other, "and before this case is through I'll show you up for the crooked ape that you are." "Sez you," snapped the other. "You are a cheat and a liar." "Come, come," broke in the judge. "Let the case proceed now that the learned counsel have identified each other."—"San Diego Union".

Another General Strike?

(Continued from previous page)

ween two military heroes in which one wants to welcome any rising which might give him an opportunity to wipe out his revolutionary adversaries. The following paragraph is significant:

"This is what I've been wanting. Herries. Teach the blighters a lesson. I'll be damned glad myself if it does come to real trouble. Give us an excuse to be rid of a few of them. That feller Saklatvala—I'd string him up on a lamp-post if I had my way. By God, I've never been so proud of my country as I am to-night."

Of course, towards the end of the War, Col. Malone who was then a member of Parliament, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for having said in a speech, after his visit to Russia, that Mr. Winston Churchill ought to be hanged on a lamp-post for his attitude towards the Russian Revolution. Nobody will think of imprisoning any patriotic Britisher for suggesting a similar course against an Indian revolutionary. Like Walpole, there are other writers and thinkers, who are openly drawing pictures of machine-guns in the streets of London or of bombing-planes over the minarets of South Wales and there are also a number of military advocates, who even would like to keep ready the same preparations in London, Birmingham and Manchester, as they are keeping on the North-West Frontier Province. During the week, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. W. Elliot, gave a broadcast talk in "Whither Britain" series, and very complacently welcomed the advent of the Black shirts movement in the country. Thus what a lesser minded dares to say in public many a higher minister of a Cabinet rank must be thinking in private.

Mock Fight.

In a mild way the official Conservative Party are dealing with the die-hard revolt against the India White Paper. The great gathering of the Conservative Association took place on Wednesday afternoon at the Friends' House in Euston. There was hardly any topic of immediate interest before the Conference and the only one important item on the agenda was the demand of the die-hard Tories to declare a rigorous Conservative policy for the future government of India. Any way, a discussion of this kind would have been highly interesting for it was worth while noticing how a new Fascist Imperialist Government could be formed to rule India for the next ten years. The Baldwinites moved the usual resolution to defer all public discussions on India as a constitutional decency until the report of the Joint Select Committee is published. The Select Committee is supposed to be a non-party, non-Governmental and an impartial tribunal. Therefore, when political associations may criticise anything that the Select Committee says, the blame will not fall either on the present Government, or on the Conservative Party, who, of course, form the larger proportion of the present Government or of the Select Committee. The most humorous part of the proceedings was that this attempt of the Baldwinites was hailed with shouts from the die-hards, led by Lord Lloyd and Mr. Winston Churchill of a "Gag, Gag." They resented the closure of their free expression, but they forgot that their sole object in life is to gag the whole of India for the next ten years. They resent interference with their freedom, which they want to use to deprive the people of India of their natural birthright and elementary human liberties. Of course, the tactics of the Baldwinites have succeeded. Churchill, as usual, stood up and boasted that the voting in favour of his policy had increased in ratio and that it was quite 40 per cent. of the total vote. This is, however, a false comparison because the total number of opponents to India White Paper this week, was 314 as against 344 at the Birmingham Conference last October and 350 in last June. The fact is, the Baldwinites were so tired after the hackneyed opposition and so confident of their victory that they did not attend in full strength, nor did they vote in large numbers. Also this following of Lord Lloyd and Winston Churchill is a false strength.

White Paper Slavery Safe.
The die-hard following manifests itself in private party conferences, but those of its followers who are members of Parliament must succumb to the rigorous discipline of the official whips when the matter comes officially before Parliament. These followers of Churchill and Lloyd after making a few grumbling speeches in Parliament against the Government will either abstain from voting or even support the Government when the signal to enter

the Division Lobby is given. They know that the cost of opposition to their own Government on an important issue like India may be the entire loss of a parliamentary career, because with any such prominent black marks against them, the official Conservative machinery at the next general election may put forward more loyal persons as candidates. It seems to be an acknowledged feature of parliamentary procedure that those who, on the election-day were supporters of a proposed Government, must continue to remain so throughout the life of that Parliament, otherwise Government becomes liable to an unexpected collapse. Following this important principle of parliamentary procedure, only very few Conservative members, who have a personal or family popularity in their constituencies, may dare to offer any real opposition to any Government scheme and even they will do so after making sure that, in spite of their opposition the Government will have the necessary sufficient majority to carry their Bill without any sudden collapse or confusion. Besides, even as the Labour Opposition will, on the whole, support the Government's White Paper slavery for India, a few Conservative cranks would be permitted by the Whips to express an opposition to save their faces in die-hard circles. Keen students of politics know that this noise-making of Lloyd and Churchill is not so much for or against India, as it is against Baldwin and his followers in an attempt to make Lloyd and Churchill and their followers alternative Cabinet Ministers in a future Conservative Government.

Betting Bill.

There is a probability of the Government being more vehemently attacked on the new Betting Bill rather than on India policy. The average Britisher cares nothing for 350 million of Indians, but he certainly cares very much for his right to gamble on dog-races and horse-races. Members of Parliament will be very sharply divided on the Government's Betting Bill, introduced earlier in the week. Those few who are subject to religious influences will back up the Bill, but the larger number will be afraid of unpopularity among their own electors for interfering with the Britisher's right to bet. The Government Bill is really the result of the growing success of the Irish Sweep. Nearly 60 per cent. of the Sweep-money is contributed by Britain, and though Britain obtains an equally large proportion of prize-money, quite a good portion of this British money remains in the Free State for Irish benefits. It is interesting to notice in this connection that the Press criticisms of the new measure nowhere expresses any moral repugnance against the Calcutta Sweep. The Government Whips are already anxious as to how they might have to handle their own followers and even many Ministers are feeling nervous about their popularity in their constituencies. In order to overcome this difficulty, the Government have adopted the extraordinary step which is rarely taken to get the Bill first discussed in the House of Lords, as its passage or its failure in the Lords is not binding on the House of Commons, but it gives plenty of scope for expression of popular feeling.

De Valera Forges Ahead.

With all this indication of propaganda by the National Government, De Valera's Government does not seem to have been much perturbed. He is going on though rather slowly but steadily, with his anti-British programme. He seems to be anxious to achieve as much as he can without any immediate big conflict. His present step has been to abolish the Irish Senate, which is a reactionary second Chamber. He is avoiding any crisis of a general election and he is quite content to adopt the slow and tardy constitutional methods provided by the existing law and he would be content to see the Senate abolished even if it happened after a delay of eighteen months. He has made another imperceptible and quiet progress in the direction of his anti-British policy. He has not only received an independent representative of the American Government to go to the Irish Free State but an extraordinary step has been taken by the new American diplomatic representative of presenting his credentials to Mr. De Valera as the representative of the people of Ireland, and not to the official Governor-General, who represents the King in Ireland. The strict diplomatic practice has been for all foreign diplomats going to any part of the British Empire to present their credentials only to His Majesty the King or to his official representative and the present Irish case is the first departure from the usual practice. This step has now be-

GERMAN DEFENCE

Increase In Estimates Creates Surprise

"NO VIOLATION OF TREATY OF VERSAILLES"

LONDON, April 9. A prompt reply was available in Berlin to the international wonderment at the increases in the German defence estimates. An official in the Wilhelmstrasse interviewed by Reuters' correspondent justified the increased army estimates as the army was to be entirely reorganised on the basis of short term service militia. Fifty million marks for the Navy would be expended on the systematic renewal of old material warships. Estimates for the Air Ministry covered measures for the protection of the civilian population and the reorganisation of the civil air service, for instance, all single-engined machines would be replaced by multiple-engined ones and the services extended.

The official emphasised that the increased estimates did not violate the Treaty of Versailles, which made no stipulation as regards military budgets.

Paris is eager to probe the mystery of increased estimates, which a diplomatic circles regard as very important and extremely interesting. Paris feels that action is likely to be more effective if taken by Britain.

Meantime, forecasts of the so-called new British plan to win French support for the Disarmament convention are discounted in London. There is no new plan but the British Government has not shown itself unwilling to entertain the idea of further guarantees for the observance of the convention such as France desires. The sanctions will probably be financial and economic in character.

Mr. Henderson at Geneva in a statement, said that all the Governments he had consulted appeared to agree to the necessity of adequate guarantees, but there was a marked difference of opinion as to the enforcement of them.—Reuters.

CENTENARY OF EMPIRE TEA INDUSTRY

Sir B. N. Mitra Presents Gift To Lord Mayor Of London

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 9. One thousand pounds of Empire grown tea was given as a gift to the Lord Mayor, of London to-day on behalf of Sir B. N. Mitra to celebrate the first centenary of the empire tea industry, to be distributed to charities chosen by the Lord Mayor.

BRITAIN ASKS FOR EXPLANATION

LONDON, April 9. The action of the British Government in officially enquiring from Berlin as to the meaning of the increased defence estimates, is based on the fact that the League of Nations retains the power of supervision, and it will be open to the British Government to call the attention of the League to any contemplated breach of the peace treaty.

Germany has long been suspected of violating the treaty in the matter of armaments, and the new estimates are construed in some quarters as meaning that Germany is going to do openly what she is believed hitherto to have done in secret.—Reuters.

INDO-IRISH TRADE TALKS

LONDON, April 9. The Indo-Irish Trade Conference was continued at India House to-day. Tariff preference was the principal subject of discussion. The delegations meet again to-morrow.—Reuters.

come possible by the previous step taken by De Valera, that of removing the Irish Governor-General and appointing his own nominee quite openly as a puppet Governor-General who would not even use the official residence of the Governor-General to display the King's authority in Ireland. The official statement that the American diplomat dared to exchange credentials with De Valera with the previous consent of the King may, therefore, be no more than the previous consent given by the puppet Governor-General, who represents the King in Ireland.

EXPEDITION TO ANTARTIC Prince Of Wales Becomes Patron Of New Adventure

LONDON, April 9. The Prince of Wales has consented to be patron of the Antarctic Expedition which under leadership of Mr. John Remill is to be known as the British Graham Land expedition.

The object is to explore the coast line between Newfoundland and Charcot land, one of the largest unknown coastal areas in the Antarctic.

The party will also make the journey down the west side of Graham Land, and the expedition will remain in the Antarctic for 22 months.—B. O. W.

TRAGIC STATE BANQUET

DRBLIN, April 9. The new American Minister to the Free State, Mr. McDowell, collapsed at an official state banquet in his honour and died shortly afterwards.—Reuters.

ADMIRAL MOORE DEAD

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 10. The death occurred of Admiral Sir Arthur William Moore, who requested that his death should not be published till after the funeral.

The death occurred on April 3 and the funeral will be held on April 7.

(Admiral Sir Arthur served in the Egyptian War in 1882 and as Commander-in-Chief of Cape of Goodhope and West Coast of Africa Station (1901-04) and China Station (1906-08).)

WHITHER INDIA?

(Continued from previous page)
many millions of acres from the Fontaine Marshes, and to have established colonies at Litoria and Sabaudia with myriads of comfortable family quarters built by it. Bolshevism is said to have created, within the last ten or fifteen years, many industrial towns, with populations of six figures, Magnitogorsk, Igarka, Baku, Novaya-Zaporozhye, Chelyabinsk, Sverdlovsk, Ivano-Voznesensk, Shakhta, Stalinrad, etc., to utilise its vast sources of raw material and to improve, increase and regulate distribution of its agricultural and agricultural products; and it is said to be planning to create scores more, especially in the vast spaces of Siberia, (Louis Segal, "Modern Russia", pub. 1933). But in excessive employment of machinery, and in carrying on all its work bureaucratically, through state officials, there hides great danger, which Fascism seems to be trying to avoid.

(To Be Continued.)

ABDUL MAJID WARNS

KARACHI, April 10. "It is no longer a secret that an alliance has been formed between British diehards and the Hindu Mahasabhaite, for nullifying the work of the Round Table Conference and opposing the Communal Award and the White Paper proposals. It is feared that the Communal Award may be used as a pawn in the political game to the detriment of the voiceless minorities. The latest developments in the political situation in India portend a gloomy future," says Shaik Abdul Majid, ex-President of the Central Khilafat Committee, who was a prominent participant in the Allahabad Unity talks. He urges Moslem leaders to meet soon and consider the situation.—A. P.

HENDERSON ON DISARMAMENT

GENEVA, April 10. Opening the Disarmament Bureau, Mr. Henderson contrasted the promising conditions when the Conference opened in 1932 with to-day when a new race in armaments has already begun, even if it had not yet gathered much momentum, but "If we close down, you go home and face difficulties which make troubles here seem insignificant."

Nations could abandon reliance on their own strength only as they acquired confidence promised by international obligations. He appealed not to abandon the great enterprise, nor whittle down what they had set out to achieve, because only successfully conclusion would end the growing danger of war.—Reuters.

NEW DELHI, April 10. The King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of Mr. Justice George Douglas McNaughton, Barrister-at-Law, at present acting as Judge of the Calcutta High Court, to be a permanent Judge of that Court in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir C. C. Ghose.—A. P.

FIREMAN KILLED

15 Postal Sorters Injured In Vienna-Paris Train Derailment

VIENNA, April 10. A fireman was killed, and 15 others, most of whom were postal sorters, were seriously injured in the derailment of the International Express bound from Vienna to Paris, at Osterling, near Linz, owing to the rails having been deliberately removed over a distance of about 30 feet.—Reuters.

Political Outrage?

LATER. A reward of 5,000 shillings has been offered by the railway authorities for the discovery of perpetrators of the outrage.

The fireman of the train was killed instantly, the driver died of injuries, while several postal employees in the wrecked mail-van, had been taken to the hospital.

The rescuers found several lengths of the line had been unscrewed and placed alongside the embankment.

The outrage is ascribed to political reasons.—Reuters.

PLOT TO MURDER KING CAROL?

Several Arrests At Bukharest Railway Station

VIENNA, April 10. According to Bukharest reports, a melodramatic plot has been discovered to assassinate King Carol and abduct Mm. Lupescu to-night on the occasion of the orthodox Easter celebration to-day.

It is stated the police arrested at the railway station on Sunday, a number of plotters, who were awaiting a consignment of bombs.

Another version states, the ring-leaders were the senior officers, who were responsible for King Carol's return, and the plot aimed chiefly against Mm. Lupescu.

It is reported that many officers were arrested in this connection, and all attempts to obtain news from Bukharest failed.

It is understood that a communiqué will be issued later on, and anyone found sending other news will be arrested.—Reuters' Special.

STOP PRESS

CIVILIANS AND WAGE-CUTS.

(Special Cable). PARIS, April 10. Civil servants arranged a monster demonstration on Sunday against wage cuts and will assemble at all big centres of countryside, to demonstrate on streets. On the following day their solidarity will be further displayed by demonstration in place of employment.

M. P. FOR 44 YEARS.

(Special Cable). LONDON, April 10.

In connection with the 44th anniversary to-day of Mr. Lloyd George's election to Parliament, political writers recall at first candidature of fifty votes for Mr. Lloyd George somehow mixed with the opponents and this was only discovered at the last moment and just turned the scale. Mr. Lloyd George slightly was indisposed not attending Parliament to-day, receiving masses' congratulations and refusing interviews.

The statesman will continue to be Independent Liberal maintaining an inflexible dissociation with Samuelites.

TROUBLE IN SHOLAPUR

SHOLAPUR, April 10. What might have developed into an outbreak of strike violence was luckily averted to-day when the car in which the Dy. S.P. and the City Magistrate were seated was stoned by a member of a mob.

After a strikers meeting held to-night in Ambrai, a mob of about 200 men proceeded towards workers quarters raising revolutionary slogans. The District Magistrate and D.S.P. apprehending trouble were standing by, seated in a motor car. Following their car was another occupied by the D.S.P. and the City Magistrate. Suddenly a member of the mob flung a stone at the car of the Dy.S.P. and City Magistrate. The car was brought to a standstill but the crowd immediately dispersed, evidently realising that the authorities were prepared to meet any eventuality. As the stone hit the hood, none of the occupants was injured.—A.P.

RANGA IYER MAKES HAIG'S TASK EASY! Answers Opposition Arguments In States Bill Debate

NEW DELHI, April 10. When the Assembly met to-day, Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon was present in the Viceroy's Box.

STATES DEBATE. A BILL Discussion on the States Protection Bill was resumed. Mr. Shafi Daudi supported the amendment proposing to define the administration of Indian States as established "by law." Mr. Shafi Daudi held that this was a guarantee against an administration based on the whims of the rulers.

RIGHT TO INTERFERE. Mr. Ranga Iyer opposing the amendment explained that the Paramount Power had the right of interference where it was necessary and that the right had not been given away, hence there was a clear distinction between the Indian States and British India and in no sense the administration of the state could be said to be established by law.

The amendment was rejected.

TO SAFEGUARD JOURNALISM. An important amendment was moved by Mr. Jadhav to Explanation Five in Clause Three. The explanation reads statements of facts made without malicious intention and without attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection shall not be deemed to be in the nature described in clause (3) of this sub-section.

Mr. Jadhav's amendment was to delete the words "and without attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection." His view which was shared by many members, who intervened in the debate, was, that even the mere recital of facts in regard to certain States was bound to excite hatred etc. and therefore the language of explanation which was meant to safeguard "bona fide" journalism, would defeat its own object.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir appealed to the Government to redraft the explanation so that all "bona fide" statements of fact made in good faith might escape the penalty of this Act.

AMENDMENT REJECTED.

Sir Harry Haig opposed the amendment and pointed out that if the facts were represented in an excited manner, that would lead to the natural conclusion that it was made with the intention of exciting hatred, or contempt. He assured the House that there was no objection to the facts being narrated in a calm and impartial manner. The amendment was rejected by 49 votes to 27. Messrs. Ranga Iyer, Krishnamachari, Rastogi and Anwarulazim remained neutral.

By the next amendment Mr. Navalrai urged a precise definition of the words "attempt" and "obstruction."

Sir Harry Haig said that the acceptance of the amendment would have a weakening effect on the whole procedure; hence he opposed the amendment which was rejected.

GANDHI CAP CASE.

Mr. Navalrai moved deletion of Clause Five relating to certain powers of District Magistrates. He referred to the Guntur Gandhi Cap case where the District Ma-

gistrate by an order banned the wearing of Gandhi caps. Mr. Navalrai maintained that these were absurd acts of a Magistrate and the present clause gave wider powers than Section 144. He quoted several opinions in his favour.

ATTACK ON THEIR RIGHTS.

Sir Abdur Rahim strongly supported the amendment and feared that Clause Five, if passed, would be applied not only to cases where there was danger to the public peace but also to "bona fide" political activities. He maintained that the object of the Government was to stifle the activities of the people. He pleaded that whatever the form of the Government, they should not take away the rights of the people unless it was provided in the courts that there was "bona fide" abuse of these rights.

"MOST VITAL"

Mr. Ranga Iyer criticised the Leader of the Opposition who, he said, waxed so eloquent for the rights of the people without taking into account the realities of the situation. He considered that Clause Five was the most vital and if that was not passed, it was as well that the whole Bill was thrown out.

HAIG EXPLAINS.

Sir Harry Haig said that most of the arguments of the Opposition had been adequately answered by Mr. Rangalyer (ironical laughter and hear, hear). Sir Harry Haig added: "However, I will make a few observations in due course (several members: "Not necessary. Mr. Ranga Iyer has already answered." Laughter). Speaking on the merit of the clause the Home Member assured the House that it would not be applied unless in the judgment of the Local Government there was real emergency and it was proved, in their opinion that it was necessary to take action.

The amendment was rejected by 53 votes to 31. The discussion of the Bill expected to conclude to-morrow. The House adjourned.—A. P.

NATIONAL WEEK.

Hindu Muslim Unity Day

To celebrate the National Week (Hindu-Muslim Unity Day) a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at Chowpatty Sands at 6-30 p.m.

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Readers' Views

Women & Marriage

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—Would you kindly publish this in order to prevent the prejudice which is likely to result from a report of the presidential address at the Agarwal Ladies Conference at Allahabad, published in the "Leader" of the 7th instant.

The report said that the president advocated the introduction in Indian society of the system of courtship, as it would be of great help in preventing unequal marriages.

The editorial remarks in the "Leader" of the 8th make matters worse, by referring to it in a style which is not commendable. I doubt whether the writer had carefully read through the presidential address, and will not be astonished to find that these remarks were based upon the misunderstanding and misleading report of the correspondent as published in the "Leader" of the 7th and the "Hindustan Times" of the 8th.

When discussing the prevention of unequal marriages, the president suggested the desirability of women exercising their inherent right of choosing a husband, recognised in the well-known system of Swayamvara, and in the Code of Manu, the Hindu Law givers, or at least the right of refusing to be married to one who was obviously an unequal match for her. The presidential address had no reference to courtship, or its well-known implications. It only aimed at the emancipation of woman from the tyranny and exploitation of those who would treat her as "property."—Yours, etc.

AJIT PRASAD,
Advocate.

Ajit Ashram,
Lucknow, April 8.

"Rationalists & Religion"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—I have been reading with great interest the controversy on "Rationalism and Religion" in your columns. It was not by intention to "enter the lists," but the letter by my old friend A.E. Penn, "Secretary and Agent" to the Swedenborg Society of India, has compelled me to raise my pen and has "inspired" me to write a line or two.

First of all, allow me to congratulate you, sir, for opening your columns to a discussion on a subject which is of interest to all educated persons, and is of supreme importance in a country like India—the "land of superstitions," as it is often called. I do not suppose that the Editor of "Reason" is willing to "palaver" any longer with Mr. Nissanka, whose letters impress one as a person of a very simple intelligence. And I doubt, if Dr. C.L. D'Almeida will bother to reply to my old friend, Mr. A.E. Penn, the "Agent" for the Swedenborg Society of India (I was once offered the "sub-agency," but I had no time to "work up" the business).

Be it far from me—to write any thing that may, in any way, disturb his religious beliefs—in this, the evening of his old age, "Swedenborgian lore" brings consolation and hopes to the half-educated in all lands. But I do not give up hope—I may "convert" my old friend, and make him a Rationalist, before "life's setting-sun" has gone out of sight on the horizon. Mr. Penn and his friends are all happy mortals, who are blindly guided by their Guru. Whatever Swedenborg said 300 years ago in his interesting books—"Divine Love and Wisdom"—and especially his last great work—"Letters from Hell"—is law for Mr. Penn. His Guru was a man very imperfectly acquainted with the scientific thought of his time. He could tell fortunes (see "Psychical Research" by Sir William Barratt, F.R.S.) He had, like many Scotsmen, the powers of "second sight." He could reveal remarkable secrets by "crystal-gazing." In short, in addition to being a sort of "seer" he dabbled in everything. As a clairvoyant, he greatly impressed the widow of the Dutch Ambassador at Stockholm, who was nearly swindled by a rascal in that city. Madame Harteville was called upon by a goldsmith to pay for a silver service, which her deceased husband had purchased. She believed that her husband had paid for it, but could not find her husband's receipt; so she begged the medium Swedenborg to use his powers as a clairvoyant or as a "seer from God," to ask her dead husband about the receipt, and to inform her, where it was. Three days later, he came to her house and duly informed her in the presence

of some visitors that he had conversed with her dead husband and had learnt from him in the course of a chat in "the invisible world" that the debt had in fact been paid, and that the important receipt was in a bureau in an upstairs room in her house. Madame Harteville replied that the cupboard had already been searched, but to no purpose. Swedenborg answered that the ghost of her husband had said that, after pulling out the left-hand drawer, a board would appear and on drawing this secret compartment, the receipt would be disclosed. They all went upstairs and truly enough the receipt was found as described by the ghost, in the secret compartment of which no one had known before. That is the story as it appears in Sir William Barratt's Book. Swedenborg's "powers" or faculty to "open the gates of distance" was so fine that the philosopher Kant investigated the "faculty" and his so-called investigation is given in an appendix to his Book entitled "Dreams of a Seer." (He could help others but, not himself he speculated a lot of money and lost all.) Encouraged by these supernatural Powers, Swedenborg proceeded to try and convert all the Savants of Europe into a belief that the Bible was the sole repository of wisdom. He "proved" scientifically (or at least he said he did)—that the Earth was flat that it was greater in magnitude than any member of the Solar system, even of the Galactic system; that man was "created" exactly 4000 years B.C. He was the son of a poor Bishop, who believed and taught that every word of the Holy Book is literally true, and he interpreted every verse of it in his own fantastic way.

Mr. Penn tells us that Swedenborg was the "wisest man" ever seen on this habitable globe. As compared with Swedenborg, Solomon or Francis Bacon, or Shakespeare, or Vyasa, or Aristotle we are assured were mere "ignorant people." His absurd book "Divine Love and Wisdom" is nothing but a long loud shriek of ignorance, and his "Letter from Hell" are certainly very entertaining, but they cannot reasonably be claimed to be a "scientific and philosophical treatise on 'the unseen world,'" as my esteemed friend Mr. Penn is never weary of trying to make us believe. So much about Swedenborg, the founder of the Society of which my friend is the "Bombay Agent." Now permit me to refer to Mr. Penn's own learned manner of thinking (inspired presumably by the "Letters"). He says that the evidence of the existence of God "can be proved but not demonstrated." This is worthy of all the nonsense that we read in Swedenborg's writings. How is it possible to "prove" anything that cannot be demonstrated? His silly analogy about "Thought and Electricity" is wholly absurd. It is the product of a very simple intelligence, wholly ignorant of the subject he tries to discuss. It has been proved that Electricity, whatever it is, can be nothing but a material phenomenon, and cannot be generated without material substances. Just as my friend's own "thought" is a "phenomenon" and cannot exist without, and apart from, the physical functions of a material form, and it is never been demonstrated that thought or what is called the mind, can exist, or ever has existed, without the material apparatus called the brain. Rationalists are doing excellent work in discouraging erroneous and ignorant beliefs such as those propagated by Swedenborg and his imperfectly educated "Agents" in all lands.—Yours, etc.

CELST.
Poona, April 7.

A Word Of Caution

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—Meningitis is almost pandemic in the Presidency. The experts in hygiene and sanitation advise closing of theatres and schools and others advise against attendance at large gatherings as the disease is infectious. The whole of Gujarat, from the daily reports in papers, is affected with this epidemic. At Ahmedabad the disease has now begun to subside. Every suggestion to check and combat the disease has its value and is being tried. These few months of hot weather are the season for marriages and thread ceremonies amongst the Hindus which are taking place in all important towns by scores every day. The women-folk bedecked in exchange visits at the bride's or bridegroom's houses as the occasion requires, I have noticed hundreds of ladies who



Some of the villages in Panchmahal District where illicit liquor was made were raided by the Excise Authorities and hundreds of stills and implements, of stills cart-loads of soaked mohwra flowers were confiscated. Photo shows the large number of persons who were arrested and sentenced for illicit distillation.

EXCISE RAIDS IN PANCHMAHALS

(From A Correspondent)

In Dohad and Zaid Talukas of Panchmahal District there is much illicit distillation and importation of state liquor and Mhowras. The Excise authorities are doing their best to stop such illicit distillation. During the year 1933-34 Mr. Shaikh Amin Shaikh Bahadur, Excise Inspector of Dohad Division, raided the villages of Kathala Gulbat, Malvasi, Himat-Tarvira, Boradunger, Tadagola, Chosala, Tanchala, Ranapur, Itawa, Khajuri, Katwara, Gambia, Abholi, Dohad town area, Freelandung and successfully detected 685 cases of Abkari and 49 cases of Arms. Act being the largest number of cases ever detected in this charge and in the whole Presidency of any time by any officer with the assistance of his two Sub Inspectors Messrs. Inamdar, Bhargava and his menial staff. Hundreds of stills working and implements of stills cart loads of soaked Mhowras and imported Mhowras and illicit and state liquor in large quantities were found as "Mudamalas" in all cases. Almost all the accused were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment of various terms with fines. About Rs. 15,000 of fine realised. Mr. Shaikh had raided Gulbat and Beremkeda villages of Dohad Taluka on the 28th and 29th March with the assistance of all Excise officers of the District Messrs. Desai, Mistri, Patel, Manibhai and the Police Sub Inspector Mr. Gopalrao with an armed police party and he successfully detected 60 Abkari cases and Arms Act cases with cart-loads of "Mudamala" of every sort.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah, Dewan of Travancore performed the opening ceremony of the Power House of the Nagercoil Electric Town Supply Corporation. The Dewan is expected to stay at Cape Comorin for a few days.

form the processions wearing nose-rings. Amongst these many may be suffering from mild attacks of influenza or have runnings from their noses. There is road dust also. The sweepings of streets that many be going on at the time the processions are passing would lodge copious dust on the nose rings which hang immediately below their nasal orifices and which also partially cover their mouths. Lungs are active whilst they walk—thus there is constant inhalation of muck and dirt which must affect adversely their system. The running from the nose settles on their nose ornaments. The social workers would do well to advise their Hindu women to discontinue wearing these metal rings whilst there is epidemic.

Watering of roads to lay the dust would also help to abate the epidemic.—Yours, etc.

KERSHAW D. KHAMBATTA,
D.P.H.

Poona.

Foreign Doctors In India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—There is much agitation, commotion, turmoil and disquietude over German doctors practising in Bombay. I do not wish to speak on the merits or demerits of the question, but I ask why there has been so great apathy and indifference to the pouring into British India of armies of foreign subjects and flooding Government, Railway, Municipal and other public offices, when British subjects are suffering untold miseries due to unemployment. We are swallowing camels, but straining at gnats. There has been much hullabaloo for the collection of moneys for the Hospitals. On the other hand, lakhs of rupees are pouring into Goa for the maintenance of Hospitals, etc. there, moneys got by the sale of lottery tickets in British India, where local lotteries for most benevolent and praiseworthy objects are a taboo.—Yours, etc.

"ANTI-HUMBUG."

"Time For Drastic Change In Organisation"

British Experts Recommend Economic Survey Costing 30 Lakhs

Director Of Commercial Intelligence And Statistics To Go

NEW DELHI, April 10. An economic survey spread over a period of three years and costing roughly a total of Rs. 30,00,000 is recommended by Dr. Bowley, Professor of Statistics at the London University and Mr. D. H. Robertson, Lecturer in Economics at the University of Cambridge in their report on a scheme for an economic census of India. The original intention of the Government was not to publish this report at all but the Provincial Ministers Conference followed by questions in the Legislative Assembly has necessitated the circulation of the Report to the Assembly members.

The report was made by the two experts after a hurried tour of selected areas in British India but they did not visit Burma or more than one Indian State.

DRASTIC CHANGE NEEDED.

The Associated Press understands that the Government of India have not come to any conclusions on the recommendations of the experts regarding the various investigations which are suggested in the report. The experts observe that the time has come for a drastic change in the organisation which has been improvised to discharge the work of economic intelligence.

They recommend the abolition of the title of Director of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics and the establishment of a permanent economic staff attached to the Economic Committee of Executive Council. This staff is to consist of four members on salaries such as to attract men of high ability and standing. The senior member of this staff would be Secretary to the Economic Committee of the Council to whom he would be responsible for the organisation of the whole work of economic intelligence.

As for rural income they advocate an estimate of the quantity and value of all produce and services arising from land or rendered in villages by a method of intensive surveys in selected villages. As for urban income, they recommend, in the first instance, surveys of larger towns and a sample enquiry of the personnel and occupation of families and estimate of their incomes and secondly a census of urban population and a census of occupation.

"SAMPLING"

It is desired as part of a survey of Indian income and resources to obtain information in numerical form of the income (in cash or kind) derived from land and its distribution among owners, occupiers, labourers, etc., together with other items of village income. It is impracticable to make direct investigations into the circumstances of each of half a million villages in British India in any reasonably short time, even if the expense could be met or sufficient number of investigators found. It is necessary, therefore, to proceed by "sampling". Before the selection of villages it will be best to exclude tea plantations of Bengal, the coal mining areas affected by the recent earthquake, etc. The investigator should live in each selected village, for 12 months with some intermittence or vacation in times of agricultural idleness. In many cases villages could be grouped into three or four. A qualified statistician should be in charge of each province and the whole survey should be controlled by the Director of Statistics. The help of village school masters could be obtained by the investigator for a small payment and will be of considerable use in some places. The report suggests the appointment of seven provincial

In And Around Bombay

(BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

Chairman Of Improvements Committee

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, the Chairman of the Improvements Committee was again re-elected to the chair on Tuesday. His rival, Mr. B. G. Parekar, retired in favour of Mr. Mohanlal Desai on the persuasion of his friends. It is understood, however, that he will occupy this office for only three months and then retire in favour of Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodwala, one of the oldest Corporation. Mr. Desai was elected six months ago and after three months he will complete nine months of his office as chairman of the Improvements Committee and thus he would give nine months' rule to his successor. This mutual arrangement was arrived at on the intervention of some friends as this year it is the turn of a Muslim Councillor to occupy the chair.

A Good Example

There are few institutions in Bombay where free education can be had from the infant class to the matriculation besides free books and free meals. One such institution works silently for the benefit of the girls who are also given training in music, cooking, nursing and several other industries to fit them for the home work and also to make them useful citizens. This school was started sixteen years ago by Mrs. Ratnabai F. Pavri, an old enthusiastic lady who wanted to give free education and food to the needy girls at her own expense. Later on when the school expanded she had to depend upon donations

and subscriptions from friends and sympathisers for the upkeep of the institution. The deficit being made by herself and her son, Dr. H. F. Pavri, who gives away a substantial portion of his income to this institution. More than 300 girls at present are getting free education, from infant class to the matriculation class, besides getting free lunch in the afternoon, and free books. The school is meant for all communities but only the Parsi girls are taking advantage of it.

The Suburb Beautiful

To live in Khar is a privilege of the great. The very mosquitoes sing of its glory and the quiet-looking bungalows bespeak the sacred presence of men who would brook no unnecessary sound. The buildings are small and pretty, the roads narrow and clean. The suburb abounds in gardens and the gardens abound in lilies, and jasmine, and violets, and red roses. The shores of Juhu are near by and the hills of Pall also. Town and country, quiet and activity, study and sport—a little of each is there. The cool sea breeze blows on one's face and makes one murmur: "An Eden!" And there's music in the air: the braying of asses by day is reinforced by the songs of mosquitoes at night! On the whole, one in Khar is altogether pleased with oneself and with the world at large.

But the suburb is not for the plebeians. If only the water charges were a little lower, and the electricity bill a little lighter, and the season ticket a little cheaper! As it is, Khar is only a place to gaze at, and long for with helpless envy.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNEY

G. I. P. RAILWAY TROUNCE SHERWOOD FORESTERS

Soldiers Have Fifteen Goals Scored Against Them In One-Sided Encounter

It would be a waste of space to write at any length about the match between the G. I. P. Railway and the Sherwood Foresters on Tuesday. The military side gave one of the poorest exhibitions of hockey seen for a very long time. They were outplayed in every department of the game and had fifteen goals scored against them. In the first half Ismail netted thrice Lovegrove twice, Chapman, Pinto and Pearson, once.

After the interval Ismail found the net on three more occasions, Pinto twice, Lovegrove and Pinto once, but long before this hap-

pened many spectators left the grounds.
Result:—
G. I. P. RAILWAY 15 goals.
SHERWOOD FORESTERS Nil.
The teams were:—
G. I. P. Railway:—Coveney; Bates and Grostrate; Chapman, De Burgh and Norris; Sullivan, Pearson, Ismail, Pinto and Lovegrove.
Sherwood Foresters:—Harrison; Hinds and Turner; Pucey, Smythe and Felstead; Sandall, Jenks, Dudley, Bevan and Rowley.
Umpires Messrs. Fernandes and Baria.
To-day's Match (Semi-Finals) 5-30 p.m.
St. Patrick's (Karachi) and Royal West Kents.

"C. R." ON COUNCIL ENTRY

(Continued from page 1)

an attitude of friendliness and helpfulness towards the other Congressmen who sought to enter the Councils.

AVOID TRAPS.

Where they could not help, they should certainly not hinder one another. They should strive to make one another's position stronger and not weaker. Good may or may not come out of the new move but, he said, they would have only themselves to blame, if they allowed it to lead to disruption and nullify each others efforts.

NEITHER IN PRIVATE CONVERSATIONS

nor on platforms, should there be any indulgence in mutual disparagement or indirect attacks. He considered that the atmosphere created by private conversations were far more important than formal public utterances. Those, he continued, who were opposed to the goal of the Congress, were sure to set many a trap to get one Congressman against another, but care should be taken to avoid such traps.

CONCLUDING HE SAID "WE DO NOT

know the details of the programme and the methods of work to be adopted by the New Congress parliamentarians yet. I hope, however, that they will adopt measures to see that the constructive work of the Congress receives active support from them, laxity on these points is unthinkable."—A. P.

OLD MAN BOUND OVER

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, April 10. The appeal, preferred by Balakrishna Ranga, of Wada, against his conviction by the Assistant Session Judge, Mr. B. K. Dalvi, on a charge of cheating and sentence of three months' hard labour, was partly allowed by Mr. N. N. Master, the Sessions Judge, Thana. The Judge upheld the conviction, but in view of the appellants old age and considering that at was

his first offence. His Honour

ordered that he be released on furnishing a bond for Rs. 200 with a surety for the like amount to be of good behaviour for the unexpired period of sentence.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE— WITHOUT CALOMEL

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If you wake up in the morning feeling sour and depressed, entirely lacking in vim and vigor, don't swallow a lot of salts, mineral water, oil or harsh purgatives and expect them to make you suddenly sweet and buoyant and full of sunshine. They can't do it. They only move the bowels and a mere movement doesn't get at the cause. The real reason for your run down feeling is your liver. It should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Your stomach is filled with gas. You have a thick, bad taste and your breath is foul, skin often breaks out in blemishes. Your head aches and you feel down and out. Your whole system is poisoned.

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But don't ask for liver pills. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Always look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the Red Package Label.

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Then, "the Lover"—for his mate's provision.
Then, "the Soldier"—for facing life's battles.
Then, "the Justice"—for justice to himself and family.
The Sixth Age, "in lean pantaloons"—for enjoying a peaceful pipe.
Last scene, "Sane everything"—for a prop in "Second Childhoodness."

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DISTINCTIVE
SPECTACLES
AND EYEGLASSES
AWARDED SEVERAL
GOLD MEDALS
HORNBY RD. KALBADEVIR
DHOBITALAO BAREL
BOMBAY

INDIA'S MILITARY EXPENDITURE: AS SEEN THROUGH OFFICIAL EYES

(Officially Contributed)

(We publish below the XIV of a series of articles officially contributed on India's Military Expenditure, which the country regards as crushing and unjustifiable. We publish the series without, of course, accepting any responsibility for the views expressed therein.—Editor, "B. C.")

XIV.
To summarise, the Budget stands to-day at a figure of nearly Rs. 9 crores, and the present Standing Charges of the Defence Forces at a figure of nearly Rs. 8 crores, less than in 1928; and yet it has been possible since that year to spend about Rs. 7½ crores in retrieving the mistakes of the past and to relieve the general exchequer of expenditure amounting to nearly Rs. 2 crores which in normal times it would have been called upon to defray. It is not pretended that results of this magnitude have been secured by the unaided efforts of the Defence Authorities. Great assistance was received from the Army Retrenchment Sub-Committee and, perhaps, even greater from external causes such as the unprecedented fall in prices, from automatic sources such as the emergency pay "cuts" and the reduction in the pay of British soldiers, and from particular and non-recurring windfalls, such as a considerable receipt from the War Office due to the re-allocation of certain pension charges.

Normal Standard
For much the same reasons it cannot be asserted that the low level now reached represents a new normal standard of obligatory charges. Prices may rise, reserve stocks cannot be eaten down indefinitely, works cannot be permanently postponed and the emergency reductions of pay may be restored. In fact, a prolongation of the present conditions would soon lead to a definite deterioration in the efficiency of the armed forces and their preparedness for war. Nevertheless, it may justly be claimed that the achievement has been remarkable and that behind all the other causes of the reduction of expenditure lies a solid block of real retrenchment, amounting to between 4 and 5 crores of rupees, which has been secured, not without considerable sacrifice, by the deliberate efforts of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and his officers.

If credit may fairly be claimed for these results, it is equally important to lay to heart the lessons that have emerged from the experience of the past few years. In the first place, it should have been brought home to all concerned beyond the possibility of a doubt that the Defence expenditure of a country can never be satisfactorily financed by a series of leaps and starts—by a period of expansion followed by a ruthless application of the axe and a period of starvation, which, in turn, has to be succeeded by a special programme of expenditure in order to put things right. Violent fluctuations are not only administratively, but financially, unsound and only lead to greater expenditure in the long run.

Contract Spirit
In the second place—and this fact, it is hoped, will supply some answer to those who contend that the success of the economy campaign in the Army only proves the correctness of their belief that there was, and still is, ample room for retrenchment—it has been clearly demonstrated, at any rate to the Defence authorities themselves, that successful economy cannot be secured without the co-operation of all ranks and that the co-operation experienced on the present occasion was due, more than anything else, to what may be called the "Contract spirit." The principle of the "Stabilised Budget," under which the Armed Forces retain some claim over the savings that they have themselves secured, not only confers the inestimable advantage of being able to plan ahead, but also makes it possible to take risks that could otherwise never be faced. For example, it is desired to change over from animal to mechanical transport. With the assurance that the grant for the former will not be reduced, it is possible to disband animal transport units before others are ready to take their place. A risk is taken for a short period, knowing that the money so saved will not have to be surrendered, but can be used for the purchase of the necessary mechanical vehicles. Above all, the grant of this measure of control over their own affairs, as so often happens, has greatly increased both the sense of financial responsibility and the responsiveness to the demand for economy on the part of all concerned. On the one hand, without any relaxation of financial control—and the Retrenchment Committee were satisfied after full enquiry that

the Contract system involved no such relaxation—the financial authorities have found it possible on this account to make considerable reductions in their own staff; and the decrease of work thereby secured has contributed towards such reductions in the Staff of Army Headquarters as have been found possible in the last few years. On the other hand, it is no exaggeration to say that the response to the call for economy has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of those in authority; they never guessed that such large savings would be possible; and they attribute the result largely to the realisation brought about by the Army that something drastic had to be done and that, if they did not do it—and do it thoroughly—in their own way, economies would be forced upon them which would seriously endanger the efficiency of the armed Forces. The stream of retrenchment is now diminishing and it is probable that the limit has nearly been reached unless there is to be a reduction of troops; but there can be no doubt that the limit would have been reached far earlier but for the "Contract spirit." It would be most unwise to terminate a system that has demonstrated its value in such a practical way.

Control Of Finance Department

A common line of criticism especially since the introduction of the Contract system, has been that the Finance Member has no real say in the regulation of Defence Expenditure. "The toad beneath the harrow knows, exactly where each tooth point goes"—and those who are aware of the facts, without in any way desiring to compare the Finance Department of the Government of India with the agricultural implement or themselves with the animal in question, can only stand amazed at such an indictment. The fact is that the association with the Finance Department of the Defence grants is far closer and more detailed than in any other department of the State. Nor has that position been in any way affected by the Contract arrangement. The Military Finance Department, and the Military Accounts Department, although the latter is paid for from the Defence Estimates, are integral parts of the Finance Department of the Government of India under the control of the Finance Member; and the Director of Army Audit is a subordinate of the Auditor-General. The working of the whole of this organisation is based on the fundamental principle of joint responsibility on the part of the administrative and financial authorities for the correct and economical expenditure of the grants made; and these, in turn, are limited by the total resources at the disposal of the Government of India and the other demands made on those resources. The representatives of the Finance Department work in continuous and intimate touch with the administrative authorities and, by reason of their dual function, as advisers to these authorities on the one hand and as watch dogs of the Finance Department on the other, they are brought into consultation at the earliest stages of every proposal for expenditure. The Financial Adviser who is a Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, has the right to require that and particular proposal should be submitted for the orders of the Finance Member; and periodical reviews of the progress of expenditure are submitted to that authority throughout the year. The Defence Estimates themselves, though the expenditure is not votable, are never withheld from discussion by the Legislature and the annual review of the Accounts prepared by the Financial Adviser, together with the Report of the Director of Army Audit and the remarks of the Auditor-General thereon, is submitted to the examination of the Military Accounts Committee, which is presided over by the Finance Member, contains three members of the Assembly and reports to the Public Accounts Committee.

Considerable Saving
None of these safeguards has been destroyed by the Contract system; in fact a primary feature of the arrangement was that "there can be no alteration in the existing financial regulations and the machinery for enforcing them." The functions and powers of the Finance Department, exercised through the Financial Adviser and his assistants, must remain unimpaired. The only difference in practice is that the tendency, which is not uncommon in other Departments, to put forward proposals for expenditure and throw upon the Finance Department the onus of rejecting them has been very materially reduced. Under the present system all proposals for "new" expenditure are sifted at a meeting of the Principal Staff Officers at Army Headquarters, instead of being put forward independently and at irregular intervals by, say, the Quartermaster-General or the Adjutant-General to run the gauntlet of financial criticism. The proposals are examined together, with reference to the amount likely to be available for "New

TEXTILE PROTECTION BILL

Mr. Thampam Criticizes Select Committee's Work

NEW DELHI, April 8.
Following is the dissenting minute by Mr. K. P. Thampam appended to the Textile Protection Bill, which will come up for discussion in Assembly this week: "I have recommended higher scales of duty for certain articles on the ground that if protection has to be given to them it must be fair and adequate. I have done so purely on their merits. "I will be failing in my duty if I do not place on record certain things that struck me most during the deliberations of the Select Committee. The report of the Tariff Board dealt with conditions in the industry as they existed two years ago. It was the duty of the Government to have furnished the Committee with data bringing the facts mentioned in the report up to date. Not only have they not done that, but they have not even published the evidence taken by the Board. Even the copies of the representations made by certain associations which I wanted were given to me on the last day when it was too late to digest the facts and use them. I protest strongly against government not having circulated in the Select Committee the evidence taken by the Tariff Board. For this reason I feel that adequate consideration has not been given to many items and the treatment given to raw silk in particular was, to say the least very trivial.

"PUT THE HOUSE IN ORDER."

"I am distinctly of the opinion that though the Government must have the final voice in formulating proposals of this kind, it is highly desirable that all matters on which they disagree with the proposals of the Tariff Board and adopt a different line of policy and conclusion should be remitted to the Board to review them in the light of the new orientation.

"The textile industry has already had the benefit of protection for some time, but it is notorious that it has not done anything worth mentioning during the time to put its house in order. On the other hand, the Tariff Board clearly states that without the aid of protection the majority of mills in India will find it impossible for a long time to come to realise any return on their capital. I have no doubt that unless some kind of control is exercised over the industry by the State, it will not, even if it can get out of the moribund condition into which it has now fallen. If the industry looks up to the State for protection, the State has every right to lay down certain conditions under which alone that protection can be given.

PROPOSALS REJECTED.

"I wanted the Select Committee to accept this principle and undertake to put forward certain specific proposals to achieve the objects aimed at. The Chairman, however, ruled them out of order on the ground that such provisions were irrelevant in a Tariff Bill, though I brought to his notice that an amendment on similar lines to the Match Protection (Tariff) Bill was admitted by the President and moved in the Assembly by Mr. N. M. Joshi in 1928. I pleaded with him in vain and the matter had to be dropped in the select committee. I cannot approve of the policy of unjustly taxing the already overburdened consumer solely for the purpose of benefiting a handful of Managing Agents and other capitalists in the name of what is called a national industry, although I am prepared to go a long way to help it, as will be seen from the recommendations made in other notes. I have no hesitation to state that unless suitable provisions are made in the Bill itself, or if that is not possible, in a separate enactment to ensure that the stipulations laid down for the efficient working of the industry are strictly observed, it is not proper to proceed further with this Bill."—A.P.

"Demands", the administrative authorities themselves settle the order of preference; and the Military Finance Branch is not ordinarily called upon to examine a particular proposal in detail until it has passed this test. The saving in work is very considerable. Similarly, there is some practical decrease in the number of cases that have to be submitted for the orders of the Finance Member, because demands for "new" expenditure are generally limited to items in the programme already accepted by the Government and individual measures which form part of that programme no longer require acceptance as matter of policy.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN THE PRICES OF

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GENERAL STORES, MATUNGA,

G. I. P. Railway.

JAIL TO BE TURNED INTO LEPER ASYLUM

CALCUTTA, April 10.
It is understood that Government is seriously considering the question of turning Dumdum Special Jail into a prison for the people affected by infectious diseases like Leprosy and Tuberculosis. The recent visit of Mr. Flowerdew, Inspector-General of Prisons to the Dumdum Jail is believed to be connected with this forthcoming change. The necessary alterations in the buildings are shortly to be made.—United Press.

DEAD BODY FOUND FLOATING IN TANK

CALCUTTA, April 10.
The body of Mr. Abu Saleh Mohamed Ebrahim, an ex-Deputy Magistrate, was found floating in a tank last evening. It is stated that Mr. Ebrahim, who was not in the best of health, went for a walk on Sunday evening, but did not return. His brother reported the matter to the police. A search was made, but with no success. Last evening a body was found floating in a tank and was identified as that of Mr. Ebrahim.—A. P.

NEW SOCIAL SERVICE BODY IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, April 10.
Under the presidentship of Mr. Jivlal Dewani, an association, named Ahmedabad Sewa Samaj has been formed with Messrs. Arjun Lal and Pannalal Zaveri as Secretaries. Its aims are (1) to promote Khadi movement (2) to remove the slur of untouchability (3) to propagate Swadeshim and to execute such other work as come within the range of Social service with reference to the requirements of Ahmedabad.—United Press.

Latest Commercial News

SPECULATIVE BUYING IN NEW YORK COTTON

New York Cotton Prices
10 Points UpLONDON GOLD STEADY
BUT SILVER STRONGImprovement In American
Commodity Prices

BOMBAY, April 10

On Tuesday the sterling dollar cross rate opened steady, but declined afterwards. The sterling franc cross rate ruled slightly easy after opening steady.

UPWARD TREND IN NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton market showed a definite upward trend on speculative buying following favourable developments in the Bankhead Bill. Liverpool cables were also encouraging. There was a fairly good demand.

SMALL RISE IN LONDON GOLD

London gold prices marked a small rise but silver ruled firm.

CHICAGO GRAIN PRICES ADVANCE

Chicago grain prices advanced on commission houses buying and unfavourable weather reports. Argentine linseed also ruled better. There was a moderate business in Liverpool wheat.

QUIET CONDITIONS IN LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Quiet conditions prevailed over the London Stock Exchange while gilt-edged securities after being easy ruled firm.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK
COTTON PRICES

(May 1934)

New York, April 10	
Previous closing rate	11.94
To-day's opening rate	12.01
Difference	+0.07
To-day's closing rate	12.04
Difference	+0.10

Broach Expectation July Rs. 200

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934)

Liverpool, April 10	
Previous closing rate	6.05
To-day's opening rate	6.05
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing rate	6.11
Difference	+0.06

NEW YORK
COTTON MARKET

New York, April 10

After a number of weary sessions, today's New York cotton market showed a definite upward trend on speculative buying following favourable developments in the Bankhead Bill.

Trading in May option commenced with a gain of 7 points at 12.01 but declined by 1 point on some profit-taking. Trading was slow at this level but later speculative buying helped to advance values to 12.04. Following favourable Liverpool cables there was a fairly good demand and May was quoted at 12.08. At this level profit-taking was again in evidence and the price declined to 12.05.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.04 with a rise of 10 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 10

The following were the opening range:

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, April 10

The following were the rates at 12.15:

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, April 10

As the New York cotton futures opened with a rise of 7 points, Broach J.A. was traded in at Rs. 199.12 and later at Rs. 201 as the New York cotton futures were reported to be about 12 to 13 points up. A prominent operator was freely buying Broach cotton. The rate at 10.30 p.m. was Rs. 200.14.

STATE OF TEXTILE
TRADE

Weekly Review

New York, April 9

The New York Cotton Exchange Service have issued the following report for the last week:

America: sales of cotton goods continue below present production, some mills will need new business soon, as orders running low; other mills fairly well supplied with business. Mill activity little changed. England: demand still disappointing. Continent unfavourable except Germany.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, April 10

Java Ready	14 2 0
March delivery	4 4 6
A.M. delivery	4 4 6
J.A. delivery	4 4 0

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 10
Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 53/8 and October 55/8. Moderate business passed through.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET

Chicago, April 10
Prices in the Chicago wheat market advanced on commission houses buying and unfavourable weather reports. May was quoted at 86-1/2, July 86-3/4 and September 87-7/8.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, April 10
Chicago oats also showed some improvement following cheerful tendency in other commodity markets. May was quoted at 32-3/4. Rye was quoted at 49-1/4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, April 10
Although the prices on the Argentine linseed market were quoted at higher rates than yesterday, the undertone was quiet. May at noon was quoted at 12.38 i.e. 3 points higher than the previous closing.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/4) 1-4 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1) 2-1

JUTE

First Market 1-1/2 Continent New
Crop April-May (216 1/4) 216 3/8
Dundee April (218 1/2) unquoted
Lightning April (217 1/4) unquoted

LONDON MARKETS

The following were the rates at 3.30 p.m. in the London market:

METALS

Tin (242 1/2) 242 5/8 steady
Copper (238 1/2) 238 1/2 steady
Electrolytic Copper (236 1/4) 237
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

RUBBER

Spot (5 13/32) 5 13/32 paid and value
April-June (5 9/16) 5 17/32 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay April-May (211 3/8)
Linseed Calcutta April-May (211 1/8)
Linseed La Plata April-May (209 5/8)
Rapeseed April-May (209 1/16)
209 1/4 sellers

LONDON SHARE
QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 10
Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—
Latest prices:—
Willuna Gold Corporation Ord £2-16-9
London Tin Corporation Ltd 0-14-9
Turner and Newall 2-11-9
Associated Electric Industries 6-18-0
Associated Portland Cement 1-11-0
Electric Supply Corporation 3-15-9
Glasgow Shipbuilding 0-17-4
Beira Railway 0-11-6
County of London Elec Supply Ord 2-18-3
Marconi International Marine 1-10-3
Calendar's Cable and Consta Co. 2-18-0
General Electric Ord 2-1-9
London and Thames Haven Oil 1-1-0
Wharves 4-3-9
L and N E Railway 4 per cent 2nd Pref 40-0-0
International Rlys. of C. America dol 4-50
Malayalam Plantations 1-10-3
British Burma Petroleum 0-3-6
Goudan Plantations 1-11-9
British S Africa (Chartered) 1-3-0
Pahang Consolidated Ord 0-8-4 1/2
Indian Copper Corporation Ord 0-2-10 1/2
British Treasury Bills (3 months) 0-17-0 per cent p.a.
Market: Firm.

TREASURY BILLS SALES

Tenders for Rs 1 1/2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,45,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-6-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-6-0 received approximately 68 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,50,00,000 and the average rate was Rs. 97-4 per annum.

CROSS RATES

London, April 10
London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5-90) 5-90 1/2
New York on Bombay (39-12) 39-12
Berlin on Bombay (0-97) 0-97 3/4
London on Milan (60-15) 60-09
London on Shanghai 1-4 1/4 1-4 1/4
London on Kobe (1-2 5/32) 1-2 5/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 10

There was a fairly good activity in the local bullion market today following favourable cables from London. Silver opened steady at Rs. 55/4, 61/5 and 55/10 for ready, 1st Vaishakh and 2nd Vaishakh respectively and in the absence of sellers remained steady for the great part of the session but later on the strength of London cables price improved at Rs. 55/9, 61/10 and 55/15 and closed an anna lower.

REMITTANCE TO
THE BRITISH
TREASURY

(In pounds sterling)

During the week ending the 7th April 1934—
Sterling purchased in India 1,351,000

GOOD RECOVERY IN
GILT-EDGED SECURITIESKAFFIRS ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY
BUDGET STATEMENT

Wall Street Quiet But Steady

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 10

On the Stock Exchange, there was a good recovery in gilt-edged securities. The new 3 per cent Funding improved from 5/16 to 1/16 discount and West Africans had further good features. On the contrary Kaffirs were adversely affected by the budget statement which is generally regarded as disappointing.

In Commodities tin was again lower, owing to renewed profit-taking and the undertone was steady. Rubber advanced owing to the revival of restriction rumours.

Wall Street was quiet but steady, traders holding off, but better trade news coupled with developments in the Stock Exchange Control Bill regarded as bolstering factors.

INDIAN STERLING
LOAN

London, April 10
The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed today at 291 3/4.

LONDON STOCK
EXCHANGE

London, April 10
The London Stock Exchange markets generally were quiet but the undertone was favourable. Gilt-edged after being easier became firmer. Industrials generally were very steady. Kaffirs were easier chiefly on the Budget statement.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (280 1/4) 280
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (2103 1/8) 2103
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (2111) 2111
4 per cent Funding Loan (212 3/4) 212 3/4
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (2104 1/8) 2104
4 per cent Victory Bonds (2110 5/8) 2110 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 11 1/8) dol 11 3/8
International Holding (dol 2 1/8) dol 2 1/4
Hydro Electric (dol 7) dol 7 1/4
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (25-0) 25-7 1/2
Principia (38-4 1/2 x.d.) 38-6
Imperial Chemical Ord (37-7 1/2) 38-0
Woolworth New Ord (38-3) 38-6
Swedish Match (3-5) 3-6
Dunlop Rubber (51-0 1/2) 51-3
University Ordinary (22-0) 22-3
Ford Motors (28-3) 28-6
Cables and Wireless (210 1/8) 210
British American Tobacco (119-4 1/2) 119-4 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ord (119-0) 119-6
P and O S N Co. Deild (17-3) 17-4 1/2
Distillers (95-3) 95-0
British Colonies (14-1 1/2) 14-9
J and P Coats Ordinary (61-9) 61-9
Courtants Ordinary (53-4 1/2) 54-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (11-9) 12-0
Wickers Limited Ordinary (9-1 1/2) 9-1 1/2
Jute: Anglo India 392 small lot; Auckland 238/8 small lot; Belvedere 415 small lot; Budge Budge 364/8; Dal-housie 400; Fort Gloster 583 small lot; Howrah 37/4; India 294/8; Kanahatty 585; Khardah 450; Kinnison 728; Lawrence 505; Nalhati 449; New Central 417/8 small lot; Orient 232 small lot; Union 487.
Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 91/2 con div; Patna electric 14; R. Walpindi electric 18/8 ex div; Burn & Co 230; Kumardhu Engineering pref 66; Hooghly Flour 11; Triton Insurance 192; Associated Hotels pref 76/8 ex div; B I Corporation pref 124/8; Midnapore Zemindary 69/8; Calcutta Land and Shipping 10/12.
Sugar Shares: Carew and Co 17/8; Cawnpore 31/12; Samastipore 10; Sital-pore 100/8.
Tea: Banarhat 390; Birpara 330; Central Cachar 90; Gungeran 230; Ranicherra 21/4; Telipara 495; Tumson 22/8-8 A. P.

LONDON RUBBER
MARKET

Messrs. M. and B. Stern reviewing the London Rubber market state that despite the less optimistic tone of the recent press comments and the unfavourable rumours that were current last week from the information that we have been able to gather, we remain confident that the negotiations will have reached a successful conclusion in the not distant future and would therefore advise purchases on any small setbacks which may occur in the meantime.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Talk Of A Corner

Bombay, April 10
Following a rise at 5 points in Argentine Linseed and improving Linseed quotations in London, the local linseed market ruled very steady on active speculative buying. The statistical situation is strong and a sharp rise in the price of linseed is active owing to absence of any offerings. The firm tone in Linseed imparted better feeling in the wheat ring and the market displayed cheerful tone. There is a good demand for Spot Linseed. We have heavy speculative buying by professional operators. It was said that May Linseed will be covered. There was heavy short covering and at the close quotations were as under:—
Linseed May 6 7 3
Linseed September 6 10 3
Wheat May 3 14 6
Wheat September 3 14 6

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVAL. April 10.
Maur, Jensen, Bangkok.

DEPARTURES. April 10.
C/Calcutta, Henderson, Karachi.
Penhill, Thomas, Hull.

April 11.
Barpeta, Dewherst, Busrah.
Fusijama, Fabris, Trieste.

LOADING

April 10
Steamer Kohnor for Kobe.
Steamer Kohnor for Rangoon.
S S Maur:—The F F Campbell.
Coy's steamer Maur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S S C/Calcutta:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Calcutta, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.
S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Barpeta, will sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Penhill:—The Messrs. Strauss Coy's steamer Penhill, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.
S S Fusijama:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Fusijama, will sail to-day for Trieste, with a general and same bottom cargo and 2 through passengers.

EXPORTS

April 10.
S S Britannia, for Liverpool:—75 drms. Castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg Co. Ltd.; 9450 bags groundnut oil cakes, Strauss and Co.
For Marseilles:—2,100 bags Castor seed, K Devchand and Co.; 250 bags mustard seed, A Govindji.

S S Stolzenfels for Hamburg:—53 drms Castor oil, A Hargovindas and Co.; 2 pots Palma Kosa Oil, Volkart, Bros.; 6 bales cotton rags, M Naratandas and Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, Kian Gwan Co.

India Ltd.; 50 bales cotton, S Parmanand; 21 bags Gum Karaya, S Khetsay and Co.; 56 bags and grain, K Devi Bros.

For Rotterdam:—1,280 bags Groundnut oil cakes, A Omerbhoy.

For Antwerp:—50 bales hemp, S Parmanand; 2,085 bales groundnut oil cakes, H Rayji and Co.

For Gothenburg:—60 bales cotton fly, L O Vora.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw, M Majji and Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

For Oporto:—50 bales Hemp, M Nissim.

S S C/Calcutta for Antwerp:—126 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram and Co.; 54 bags Kang grain, S M Rajgor and Co.

S S Oldham, for Philadelphia:—2,912 bags myrabollams, P Matnadas and Co.

S S Maur for Brisbane:—62 bags myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co.

For Melbourne:—247 bags myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Toyama Maru for Hongkong:—82 bags shark fins, E Modellina and Sons.

For Shanghai:—775 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw, M Amersey and Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, J K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Argun Maru for Kobe:—104 bales cotton raw, N Futehally and Co.

S S Toko Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw, Katak and Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 100 bales cotton raw, Sason, J David and Co.

For Osaka:—1,500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Rokaichi:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS. April 10.
S S Storviken, Agent S S N Co. from Rangoon:—8,140 bags rice, 75 bags beans.

From Alleppey:—250 bags ginger.

From Calicut:—500 bales cotton S S Takliwa, Agent M M and Co. from Durban:—100 boxes grapes, 10 crts ground ginger.

From Mozambique:—144 bags cowries, 39 bags Napua seeds, 1,850 bags cashew nuts.

From Zanzibar:—3 cases Ivory, 111 bags S'wood, 713 bales cloves.

From Dar-es-Salam:—79 bales cotton.

From Mombassa:—745 pees Mahagany, 37 cases Liquors, 314 bags sandal wood, 5,087 bales cotton.

S S Nawab, Agent T Morrison and Co. from Rangoon:—14,876 bags rice.

From Tuticorin:—250 bags coriand musk dust.

From Cochín:—142 bags cocoon nuts.

From Calicut:—140 H/C tea, 18 bales cotton.

S S Sikh, Agent T Morrison and Co. from Calcutta:—7,437 tons coal.

S S Varela, Agent M M and Co.

from Busrah:—50 bags skins, 1,768 bags dates, 242 bags mesh, 85 bags Hartumam, 19 bags beans.

From Karachi:—18 bags flour, 51 bags Jira 40 bags fish maiture.

S S Rajputana, Agent M M and Co. from London:—40 cases medicine, 230 cases provision, 48 cases Whiting, 1,000 cases Farina, 80 cases starch, 68 cases electric lamps, 178 cases biscuits, 352 cases gin, 73 cases chewing gum, 95 cases cigarettes, 25 cases fruit salt, 50 cases lime juice, 940 cases pipes, 105 cases preserves, 100 cases Wincarnis, 60 cases distemper, 167 cases wine, 70 cases corks, 279 cases tyres, 82 cases milk powder, 88 cases paper, 102 cases Castor oil, 70 cases syrup, 227 drums Lub oil, 380 drums chemicals, 1,130 drums paint, 850 drums disinfectant fluid, 850 cases whisky, 80 bags starch, 315 cases spirits, 80 cases Glue, 314 bales newspaper, 2,826 cases Cement, 40 kgs Lead, 64 cases soaps, 252 cases roofing felt, 72 cases Bitumen.

From Bordeaux:—339 cases Brandy.

From Copenhagen:—60 cases Beer.

From Marseilles:—50 cases Quinine, 252 cases Brandy, 23 cases Liquors, 60 cases paper, 35 cases silk thread, 117 cases bolts and nuts, 276 cases soaps.

From Gibraltar:—37 cases wine.

FUMIGATION CHARGES OF U. S. COTTON

Fees Reduced From April 1 As Experimental Measure

The Secretary of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, writes:

On the recommendation of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the Government of India have been pleased to reduce, with effect from the 1st April 1934, as an experimental measure, for a period of two years in the first instance, the fumigation charges of American cotton at Bombay. The fair weather fee, that is, the fee leviable under ordinary conditions, has been reduced from Rs. 3-10 to Rs. 2-8 for a square bale, and from Rs. 1-10 to Rs. 1-8 for a round bale. The fee leviable during monsoon weather, when American cotton has to be fumigated at the special American Cotton Ward in the Bombay Docks before fumigation, has likewise been reduced from Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 3-3 for a square bale and from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2-3 for a round bale.

It was 1920. The Ganges was in great floods. There was general strike on the Eastern Bengal Rly. The strike had even affected the steamer service between Goalando and Chandpur. The late Deshbandhu C.R. Das had brought a large relief party from Calcutta to give relief to the flood-stricken people. I had gone there with relief party of the Calcutta Marwaris. It was the courage of Deshbandhu, which put us on the country-boats in the surging waters of the Ganges and we crossed after six hours.

I found a small hut hardly able to accommodate one person and was told that there was a young woman inside, lying quite naked, as she had nothing to wear. I slipped one sari inside the cottage awaiting the emergence of the woman from the hut. By to my great surprise and amazement the sari was thrown out. The woman muttered something in Bengali which I could not understand. I brought a Bengali who told me that the woman says that had we come to distribute relief to the naked and flood-stricken or to poison them.

When asked for the reason of this utterance the woman said that the sari was foreign. She totally refused to wear it unless a Swadeshi sari was given to her. She remained in the hut for full 24 hours and the next day a Swadeshi dhoti was secured which the woman wore and came out of the hut.

This was the story which Sirdar Jamiat Singh related at a mass public meeting held on Tuesday evening at Chowpatty Sands to celebrate the National Week (Swadeshi and Khadi day).

He traced the history of Swadeshi from the Bengal Partition days and impressed upon the audience to use Swadeshi and Khadi in the interest of the freedom of our country.

Mr. Devi Chand Shah, Mr. Charanjitlal and several others spoke on the need of propagating the ideal of Swadeshi. In the morning several street corner meetings were held in several parts of the city.

SWADESHI DAY CELEBRATION

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SWADESHI DAY CELEBRATION

Bankhead Bill Again Postponed

SOUTHERN AND FOREIGN SELLING

Cloth Sales Below Production OPERATORS AWAIT SILVER BILL

Bombay, April 10. On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was dull and featureless. Traders adopted a waiting attitude. Prices declined on foreign selling and long liquidation. The market was unfavourably affected by additional delay in passing the crop control bill which is now before the House of Representatives. It is expected that the Dies silver bill will be passed and will have a bullish effect on cotton prices. The stock market was dull and speculative enterprise is very low pending legislation.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 7 points with May delivery quoted 11.98c. There was some scattered short covering which resulted in a rise of three points from the opening level and May delivery reached the highest level of the day 12.01c. Later on there was steady selling which continued up to the close of the session. Foreign selling together with long liquidation caused a steady decline in prices and May delivery reached the lowest level of the day 11.94c. The market closed at a net decline of 11 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices closed at a loss of 10 points to 12.50c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
The New Orleans cotton futures market was also quiet and in the absence of any buying prices closed at a decline of 11 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 12 points to 12.11c per lb.

TRADE HOLDING ALOOF.
Messrs. M. & B. Stern states:—The market was easier on long liquidation chiefly for foreign account whilst traders generally continue to hold off awaiting the various legislative development from Washington.

The latest reports regarding the Bankhead Bill state that action on the Bill is expected in a week or ten days and it is likely that it will be amended to 2 years duration with the retention of the 75 per cent tax.

Wall Street was steadier in the news that the Senate Banking Committee had voted against giving jurisdiction to the Federal Trade Commission (as proposed by the Administration) and were in favour of the creation of a new Commission for the regulation of exchanges.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 33 points with May delivery 6.06c. The market was quiet with hedge selling against outside growths of cotton. Early speculative buying was offset by hedge selling and long liquidation. Trade off-take was poor and the market closed quiet at a loss of 4 to 5 points. Prices fluctuated within a range of 4 points. Middling American cotton prices declined of one point to 6.39d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.
East Indian cotton futures market section was also quiet and closed at a decline of 4 points. At the close May delivery was quoted 4.83 July 4.77 and 4.81.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Egyptian cotton futures market was easy with increased selling. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 6 points for near months and distant deliveries were 3 to 1 point down. Spot Sakel cotton prices closed at a decline of one point to 8.78d. Upper futures were quiet but steady and closed at a loss of one to two points. Spot Upper cotton prices declined 2 points to 6.87d per lb.

SIGNS OF HEAVINESS.
A Liverpool firm writes:—“It should be pointed out, however, that the Bill stipulates that any excess is to be stored for one year at least, otherwise, if it is marketed, it will be subject to a tax equal to 50 per cent of the market value; according to latest reports even 75 per cent tax is mentioned. This is regarded as furnishing an opportunity for a large out-turn in the event of favourable weather. However that may be, the market has shown signs of heaviness for some time, from which one can only conclude that, in anticipation of this legislation, trade and speculative interests alike had both bought on a large scale, with the result that no further support is forthcoming at present, meaning that the position for the time being is largely discounted.”

PRIVATE CABLES.
N. Y. May Highest (10.4 a.m.) 12.01—04
N. Y. May Lowest (2 p.m.) 11.94—11

Liverpool May Highest (12-11 p.m.) 6.09
Liverpool May Lowest (3-59 p.m.) 6.05—04
Messrs. Chahal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—
Liverpool.—Market quiet, disturbed by American legislation and weak Dollar.
New York.—Think likely silver legislation be passed which should have bullish effect on cotton.
Messrs. Saraphand Prithraj have received the following cable from New York.
Market affected unfavourably by reports of additional delay to Cotton Bill.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 9.
May 1934 11.94—11
July 1934 12.05—09
October 1934 12.10—09
December 1934 12.29—07
January 1935 12.35—09
March 1935 12.16—10
Middling Spot 12.15—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, April 9.
May 1934 11.97—11
July 1934 12.05—08
October 1934 12.19—07
Middling Spot 12.11—12

NEW YORK.
New York, April 9.
New York 10-55 a.m. .. 12.00
May 1934 12.10
October 1934 12.23
New York Noon Call
May 1934 11.99
July 1934 12.09
October 1934 12.24

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, April 9.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Bales .. 12,000
Ports 1,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain .. 1,000
Days' Exports to the Continent .. 2,000

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, April 9.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10 1/8.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, April 9.
10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations. Price.
April 1934 6.05—04
May 1934 6.05—04
June 1934 6.04—04
July 1934 6.03—04
August 1934 6.02—04
September 1934 6.01—04
October 1934 5.99—04
November 1934 5.98—04
December 1934 5.97—04
January 1935 5.96—04
February 1935 5.95—04
March 1935 5.94—04
April 1935 5.93—04
Middling Spot 6.39—01

INDIAN COTTON.
BROACH:—
Fully Good (Good Staple) .. 4.68
Fine (Good Staple) .. 4.83
Superfine (Good Staple) .. 4.98
OOMRA:—
Good (No. 1 Staple) .. 4.74
Fine (No. 1 Staple) .. 4.88
Choice (No. 1 Staple) .. 5.04
BENGAL:—
Good 3.40
Fine 3.60
Superfine 3.60
SCINDE:—
Good 3.50
Fine 3.60
Superfine 3.70

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
SAKELLARIS:—
May 1934 8.53
July 1934 8.53
October 1934 8.34
November 1934 8.35
December 1934 8.31
January 1935 8.29
F. G. F. Spot 8.78

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, April 9.
Chartered Bank of L. A. and S. China .. 15.7/8 N.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) .. 138
P. & O. Shipping Corporation .. 10-1/2
National Bank of India .. 49 Ex. d.
Funding Loan, 4 per cent .. 112-3/8
1900/90 102
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent .. 106
Rupce Paper 3-1/2 per cent .. 103
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later .. 79-5/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent 1931 or later .. 91-3/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent 1950/55 .. 111-1/4
Consols 2-1/2 per cent .. 80
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent 1952 .. 104
Victory Bonds 4 per cent .. 110-3/4

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 9.
Messrs. Bativala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Amer. Power & Light Com. 4
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A. 19
Amer. For. Power Com. 10
Amer. For. Power Gold D 32
Amer. For. Power 7 p.c. P 23
Electric Bond Common 17
Electric Bond 6 dol Pfd. 45
Consolidated Gas 52
Columbia Gas 38
American Tel. & Tel. 119
Western Union Tel. 55 1/2
Radio Corp. 47
Chesapeake 36
Mid. Con. Petroleum 30
Baltimore & Ohio R. E. 21
Erie R. R. 23
Pennsylvania R. E. 32
Union Pacific R. E. 28
Great North Pfd. 16
National City 15
Hiram Walker 19
Amtr. Tobacco Co. 72
Dupont 43
Bethlehem Steel 52 1/4
United States Steel 45
American Smelting 48
Noranda Mines 28 1/8
Int. Nickel of Canada 17
Anaconda Copper Mining 22
Kennecott Copper 37
Cerro de Pasco Copper 42
International Harvester 34
Ford Motors of Canada "A" 38
General Motors 5
Packard Motor 1
General Electric 24
Yale Con. Petroleum 14
Atlantic Refining 16 1/2
Sococo 14
Plymouth Oil 15
American Radiator 15
Chase Bank 28
National City Bank 28 1/2
Sun Life of Canada 475
National Distillers 36
Celanese Corporation of Am. 34
General Foods 34
Market very dull but looks sold out.

ARGENTINE LINED.
Buenos Aires, April 10.
May 12.33+06
June 12.43+06

LONDON METALS.
London, April 9.
Copper Braziers .. 45
Yellow Metal .. 37-3/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands .. 14-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 25 Gauge .. 16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B. .. 241-1/4

LINSEED.
London, April 9.
Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton, April/May paid £11-0-0.
Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull, per ton, April/May sellers £9-12-6.
Linseed Bombay, (London) c.i.f. per ton, April/May paid £11-5-0.

LINSEED OILS.
London, April 9.
Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., April sellers £18/0
Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., May/Aug. sellers £18/7-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.
London, April 9.
Smoked sheet Standard Ribbed lb., 5-5/32 sellers.

LONDON SILVER.
London, April 9.
Silver.—Market Closed Quietly Steady.
Spot 19-15/16
Forward 20-1/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, April 9.
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-14/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, April 9.
Bank Bills 3 months market rate 4-15/16 per cent. to 1 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1-1/16 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-5/4 per cent.
Interest 7 days market Loan 0-7/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, April 9.
T. T. London on .. 13.06
Berlin .. 7.64
Amsterdam .. 22.09
Brussels .. 36.84
Madrid .. 60.18
Milan .. 15.98-1/2
Borne .. 78.40
Paris .. 124.37
T. T. London on New York Closing Cross rate .. 5.17 7/16

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, April 9.
Wheat, Rosario Santa Fe, Parcels, April/May sellers 18/-
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, April/May sellers 22/3
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, April/May sellers 22/3

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, April 9.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. Apr/May nominal 6/10-1/2
C. & F. Bombay per cwt. Apr/May 6/7-1/2
C. & F. Karachi per cwt. Apr/May 6/7-1/2

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 10.
B. C. RATE.
T T D D 1/8
LONDON.
Banks selling T T D D 1/8 1/16 Apr.
Banks selling T T 1/8 1/32 May-June
Banks buying T T 1/8 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/8 1/8
Banks buying 3 mos 1/8 3/32 April.

May
Banks buying 3 mos 1/8 5/32 June-July.
B. C. Rate T T 250
Banks selling T T 237
Banks buying T T 255 3/4

PARIS.
Banks selling D D 587
Banks buying D D 497
AMSTERDAM.
Banks selling D D 57

JAPAN.
Banks selling T T 78 1/2
Banks buying 60 days 77 1/4
HONGKONG.
Banks selling D D 101 1/4
SHANGHAI.
Banks selling D D 90 3/4
SINGAPORE.
Banks selling D D 156 3/4

BERLIN.
Banks selling D D 97 1/2
CROSS RATE.
New York/London 5.17 3/4 9th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 3/16 10th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 10th inst.
London/Paris 78.37 9th inst.
London/Berlin 22.09 9th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.38 9th inst.
London/Berlin 13.07 9th inst.
London/Stockholm 10.39 9th inst.
London/New York 5.17 3/8 9th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.64 1/4 9th inst.
Java/London 7.38 1/2 9th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Firm.

Gold 26-14 7/8 7th inst. 26-14 9th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 7th inst.
Silver London Forward 20 7th inst.
20 1/16 9th inst.
Silver New York Ready 46 1/2 7th inst.
Int. 46 3/4 9th inst.
May/June 3 Mos 1 p.c. 7th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 1 1/8 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money—Call 2 p.c.
3 Mos 2 p.c.
6 Mos 2 p.c.
Tone—Firm.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.
Bombay, April 9.
Broach A-May Op. 146 7/4 Highest 146 3/4 Lowest 146 1/4
Broach J-Aug Op. 149 Highest 149 1/2 Lowest 149 1/4
Central India Op. 149 Highest 149 1/2 Lowest 149 1/4
Lowest 148 1/2; Closing 149.
Oomra July Op. 170; Highest 170 1/2; Lowest 170; Closing 170.
Bengal May Op. 128; Highest 128 1/2; Lowest 127 1/2; Closing 127 1/2.
Bengal July Op. 130 3/4; Highest 131 1/4; Lowest 130 1/4; Closing 130 1/4.
Tej-Mandi for Broach J-Aug. Rs. 14

GOLD & SILVER.
Bombay, April 10.
The local silver market ruled dull with a limited business. Prices remained stationary owing to utter absence of any business. Shanghai advances were unchanged. It is anticipated the Dies Silver Bill will be passed in America. Local operators are awaiting definite news.

The gold market was also quiet but steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range:—
Rained .. 35 4 0
May delivery .. 61 4 0
June delivery .. 55 8 0
Ready gold .. 33 4 0
May delivery .. 33 4 0
June delivery .. 33 4 0

NEW YORK SILVER.
New York, April 9.
Spot Silver .. 46 1/2+1/4
May delivery .. 46.80+25c
July delivery .. 47.17+27c
Tone—Steady.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
Chicago, April 9.
May .. 0.36 3/8-1/8
July .. 0.36 3/8-1/8
September .. 0.37 3/8+1/8-1/8

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, April 10.
Khandesh .. 2,735
Central India .. 2,240
Barr-Ikugger .. 214
Hyderabad-Gaonani .. 182
Central Provinces .. 6,855
Dholera .. 1,291
Rajputana .. 1,907
Sind-Punjab .. 328
Broach .. 3,667
Compta-Dharwar .. 533
Western-Northern .. 267
Tinnevely and Cambodia .. 483
Americans .. 5,720
Egyptians .. 1,224
East Africans .. 23,377
Total Cotton .. cwt. 21,452

Wheat .. 26,445
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds .. 188
Gingellyseed .. 346
Poppyseed .. 13
Groundnuts .. 11,539
Rice .. 27,405
Myrabollana .. 3,378
Cottonseed .. 3,248
Mowrased .. 218
Gram .. 2,352
Coarar .. 136
Barley .. 136
Bajrae .. 838
Tons .. 1,320

Receipts into Bombay 7th April 21,765
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-3-1934 .. 1,523,813
Receipts into Bombay same time last season .. 1,602,747
Difference .. Decrease 79,134

SEEDS.
London, April 9.
Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offer.
Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, April/May paid £9-5-0
Rapeseed Turia, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, April/May paid £9-1-2

COTTON ARRIVALS.
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BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 10.
Following a decline of 11 points in New York Cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 197 1/2 for Broach J-A delivery. There was scattered selling which depressed prices to Rs. 197 1/4. The market ruled steady at the decline as owing to low level of prices operators are not inclined to go short. The undertone of the market was steady and operators were awaiting developments in America.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 3 points but opened very steady at a rise of one point and later was quoted 4 points higher. In the local market there was improved buying and prices advanced to Rs. 199 1/2. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—
Broach A-M. 197 1/4
Broach J-A. 199 1/8
Oomra May 173
Oomra July 173 1/4
Bengal May 130 1/8
Bengal July 132 1/2

READY COTTON SALES.
April 10.
115 Viram Ladhia, Chalgiaon 11 off
131 Viram Ladhia, Aurangabad 2 off
30 Viram Ladhia, Parbhani, 186
100 Viram Ladhia, Rajkot 157
100 Viram Ladhia, Chalgiaon, 11 off
40 Khatay Mill, Keri 129
47 Mithabhai Nathoo, Nagar 150
100 Mithabhai Nathoo, Nagar 152 1/2
200 Sapari Bhargocha, Veraval 165
76 Sapari Bhargocha, Latur old 155
55 A Damodar Limbdi 10 on
100 A Damodar Amran 9 off
34 A Damodar Limbdi 186 1/2
107 K Damaji Mandwar 4 on
190 Brel and Co., Khandwa 174

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, April 10.
New Old.
Bengal Superfine 139/42
Bengal Fine 135/37
Bengal F.G. 132/34
Sindh-Punjab Fine 135/37
Sindh-Punjab F.G. 132/34
Wardah-Ring Fine 135/30
Nagpur Savner Fine 135/30
Pundhurna Fine 177/50
Yeotmal Fine 175/77
Arvi Fine 175/77
Elkhapur Fine 176/78
Amraoti-Berar Fine 176/72
Khamgaon Fine 170/72
Mulkapur Fine 162/65
Khandesh Fine 158/60
Jalna/Sailu Fine 164/66
Burwah Sanaad Fine 174/78
Broach Fine 205/7
Panjab/American 213
Panjab/American mix 203
Cambodia .. 165/70
Compta Good .. 175
Jinia .. 328
Busoga .. 331
Kampala .. 334

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.
Bombay, April 10.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales 2 days This year
Khandesh 2,735
Central India 2,240
Barr-Ikugger 214
Hyderabad-Gaonani 182
Central Provinces 6,855
Dholera 1,291
Rajputana 1,907
Sind-Punjab 328
Broach 3,667
Compta & Dharwar 533
Western-Northern 267
Tinnevely & Cambodia 483
Americans 5,720
Egyptian & African 1,224
Burma and other sorts 21
Total 28,377 1,551,990

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 8th April.
In full-pressed Bales Yesterday This year.
Europe 1,912 267,512
Japan & China 9,350 406,921
Coast Ports 31 10,067
Up-country by Rail 76,154
Afloat in harbour for Europe 40,405
China and Japan .. 40,405
Total 11,813 804,059

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, April 10.
Extra Spr-fine Sup Fine F.G. Good
M.G. Bengal .. 138 134 131 126
Panjab .. 138 134 131 126
Rajputana .. 138 134 131 126
Oomra No. 3 178 175 173 170
C.P. No. 191 188 186 183
C.P. No. 2 184 181 179 176
Broach No. 205 204 202 200
Panjab .. 212 210 218 206
Surat .. 268 266 264 ..
Rajputana .. 268 266 264 ..
Navsari .. 270 268 266 ..

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, April 10.
F.P. Bales 1933-34 1932-33
Receipts to date 9-4-34 657,000 761,200
Receipts Yesterday 9-4-34 12,000 8,000
Exports to date 9-4-34 620,000 630,400
Stock at Ports 6-4-34 306,200 317,000
Stock Interior Towns 6-4-34 158,000 189,000
Cotton Liverpool 6-4-34 168,000 83,000
Visible Supply 6-4-34 717,000 872,000
Quantity in Sight 6-4-34 107,000 112,400
Quantity out of Sight 6-4-34 101,040 95,000

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London, April 9.
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Rapeseed Turia, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, April/May paid £9-1-2

CHICAGO WHEAT.
Chicago, April 9.
May .. 0.36 3/8-1/8
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Dholera .. 1,291
Rajputana .. 1,907
Sind-Punjab .. 328
Broach .. 3,667
Compta-Dharwar .. 533
Western-Northern .. 267
Tinnevely and Cambodia .. 483
Americans .. 5,720
Egyptians .. 1,224
East Africans .. 23,377
Total Cotton .. cwt. 21,452

Wheat .. 26,445
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds .. 188
Gingellyseed .. 346
Poppyseed .. 13
Groundnuts .. 11,539
Rice .. 27,405
Myrabollana .. 3,378
Cottonseed .. 3,248
Mowrased .. 218
Gram .. 2,352
Coarar .. 136
Barley .. 136
Bajrae .. 838
Tons .. 1,320

Receipts into Bombay 7th April 21,765
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-3-1934 .. 1,523,813
Receipts into Bombay same time last season .. 1,602,747
Difference .. Decrease 79,134

FEARS OF MILL-STRIKE UNNERVE BULLS

General Long Liquidation CEMENT SHARES DISPLAY STEADY TONE

Bombay, April 10.
Impending labour trouble together with easier tendency in Government securities created easier feeling in the local share bazar to-day. A Bull operator holding a large long interest in Bombay Dyeing shares was a free seller and in the absence of any important buying prices declined. Other Mills also followed the weak tone in Bombay Dyeing shares.

Fears of a general mill strike also arrested the attention of operators in Hydro-Electric shares and with nervous unloading the market developed weak tone in Andhra and Hyro shares. Powers barely steady and lost about five points. Tata Steel shares were quiet but steady with a scattered business. Ordinary shares were placed at a Rs. 56½ and Dfids. at Rs. 200. Cement shares were very steady in the absence of any selling as these shares are

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay, April 10.
Rs. as
100 Ahm. Advance 275
200 Bom. Cotton 20
250 Bombay Dyeing 705 0
250 Bradbury 55
100 Century 218 0
100 Central India 238 0
100 Colaba 73 12
100 Crescent 7/3
250 Currum 5 0
250 David 60 0
250 Dawn 401 4
1 E. D. Sassoon 0-2-6
100 Elphinstone 0 12
100 Finlay 75 0
100 Framji Petit 95 0
100 Gokak 135
100 Hindustan 1825 0
200 Indore 116 4
90 Kastoorchand 0 8
100 Khatau 49 12
100 Kohinoor 125 0
250 Laxmi 715
100 Madhawl 4 0
250 Madras United 65 0
100 Morari 525
250 Model 44 8
50 Mysore 90 0
200 New Great 110 0
100 Osmanshahi 180 0
100 Phoenix 30 0
25 Sassoon Silk 3000
100 Sholapur 70 0
50 Simplex 3000
100 Swadeshi 167 8
100 Swan 37 8
9/12 100 Indian Radio Def. 552/8
100 Indian Radio Ord. 476 14
1000 For Canning 577/3
15 Scindia 9/8
30 Tata Construction 64/8
25 Tata Oil 17 14

BANKS.
50-100 Baroda 88 8
25-50 Central 24 2
50 Imperial 1305 0
125-500 Imp. Conty. 325 0
50-100 India 105/8
5 Union 4/8-0

CEMENTS.
10 Bundi 29 0
70 Gwalior 97 0
250 Indian 387/8
40 Katni Def. 1235
10 Katni Ord. 323 0
75 Okha 163 13
10 Panjab 18/1
100 Shahabad 333 2
70 United 88 3

JUPITER
GENERAL

Insurance Co., Ltd. has
its Head Office in Fort
Bombay.

J11

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZ SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1934

JUPITER
GENERAL

has branches and agen-
cies in principal towns
in India.

J12

Will Govt. Remove Ban On Congress? Cable Correspondence Going On Between Whitehall And Delhi

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW DELHI, April 10.

I understand that cable correspondence is proceeding between Delhi and Whitehall regarding the nature of answers to be given to the questions tabled by Mr. Ranga Iyer in the Assembly urging removal of the ban on the holding of meeting of the Congress Working Committee and the advisability of releasing the Civil Disobedience prisoners.

TO SECURE RATIFICATION.

The questions of Mr. Ranga Iyer are prompted by a desire to secure a ratification by the Congress Working Committee of Gandhi's abandonment of Civil Disobedience. He is sure that a ratification will be reached without any difficulty by the Congress Working Committee, so that Government should not find any difficulty in taking steps for releasing the Civil Disobedience prisoners.

So far Sir Harry Haig has not given his consent to the questions being put at short notice and Government evidently intend to await the repercussions on Gandhi's announcement, before making up their mind as to the next move.

REMOVED STALEMATE.

It is recognised in official circles that Mahatma Gandhi has by his so-called surrender to the Council-Entry section and abandonment of the Civil Resistance for

the purpose of achieving Swaraj but continuing it in respect of any specific grievances has removed the political stalemate and electrified the atmosphere, and at the same time put himself on a pinnacle of political glory. Unless, therefore, a fuller study is made of the reactions of such a far-reaching decision on the part of the Congress leader Government will not be in a mood to commit itself in their answers to the questions that may be put in the Assembly.

Mr. Asaf Ali the right hand man of Dr. Ansari says that the next move is due from the Government in the shape of lifting the ban on the Congress. The Indian National Congress cannot meet without raising of the ban from its constituent bodies and the ban cannot be lifted until the Congress meets and Gandhi's advice is ratified.

At present all the Office-bearers of the Congress are either outlaws or are in prison.

Dr. Roy Chalks Out Swaraj Party's Programme Says Hindus And Muslims Must Fight For Common Good

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, April 10.

Dr. B. C. Roy who happened to be here on a professional call when interviewed regarding the programme of the Swaraj Party and the methods for attaining the same said:

"The programme of the Swaraj Party would be more or less the same as that of the last Swaraj Party, namely, the achievement of the Hindu-Muslim unity, the removal of untouchability, spread of Khadi and Charkha, the formation of Unity Boards of Co-operative societies and Land Mortgage Banks for providing relief to the tenant, alteration in the incidence of taxation, proper distribution of agricultural and commercial products, regulating the prices of agricultural products and manufacturing goods providing facilities for power for the development of Cottage Industries providing compulsory and free education for all children of school-going age, and the introduction of night schools for adults, provision for control, spread and treatment of diseases and laying down a compressive scheme of public health and arrangements for spread of knowledge among the peasants regarding improved methods of agriculture and so on."

WAY TO ACHIEVE THEM.

Asked as to the methods he wanted to employ in order to attain this objective Dr. Roy said: "In order to work out a programme, we will have to employ all agencies available to the extent of which these agencies will lead themselves to the achievement of the purpose. We will have to discard these agencies if and when we find that in stead of helping us they are retarding our progress."

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Questioned as to how he thought the Hindu-Muslim unity could be achieved Dr. Roy said: "In broad outline such unity can only follow on an understanding between two communities. Comradeship develops when engaged in common struggle. This is one of the most potent agencies for bringing about an understanding and friendship. The problem would be, therefore, to find out a com-

mon objective for which Hindus and Muslims will fight shoulder to shoulder and friendship which will then be achieved will form the basis for a foundation of building up a real unity between the two communities.

Once that understanding has been achieved the proportion or the distribution of the spoil, if I may term it so, could, easily be settled to the satisfaction of all the parties. The question is whether members of these communities would make up their minds, and fight together this common battle."

Further questioned as to his impression after reading the statement and counter statement of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Jinnah regarding the communal problem Dr. Roy said:

COMMUNAL AWARD.

"Mr. Jinnah wants to keep the Communal Award where it is, until altered by mutual settlement between the two communities, and in view of that any constitution for India framed by people should contain a provision based on such a settlement.

Mr. Jinnah, however, does not mention what would happen in case such a settlement is not arrived at. His statements seem to imply that in case no settlement is arrived at the Premier's Award would necessarily find a place in the constitution to be framed.

NO SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

"Pandit Malaviya insists that even at this stage there could be a clear understanding that Nationalists India, while it may tolerate the Communal Award for the present can never accept principles underlying that Award, namely, separate electorates for the purpose of framing the national demand.

DRASTIC REFORM

Whole Staff Of Lucknow
Faculty Of Law Asked
To Resign

LUCKNOW, April 10.

In pursuance of a suggestion made by the Academic Council of the Lucknow University to reorganise the Faculty of Law a momentous decision was arrived at by the Executive Council asking the whole staff of the said Faculty to resign and in case of their failure to comply with the request they should be served with three months' notice to the aforesaid effect.

In moving the resolution Mr. C. B. Gupta pointed out that this resolution is no reflection whatsoever on the present staff but it was only designed to make their law scheme more effective. He further assured that the aims of the present staff should be considered while fresh appointments would be made in pursuance of the new scheme.

Mr. Hardhwan Chandra seconded the resolution and Mr. Justice Bishwar Nath Srivastava, A. Smith and Lt. Colonel Proctor supported the same.

After a long and heated discussion the resolution was passed by a majority. United Press.

POLICE PARTY ATTACKED

CALCUTTA, April 10.

According to the Chandpur correspondent of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" a police party was attacked while raiding a house in a village, about five miles from the town, in search of alleged political absconders.

Fire was opened as a result of which one man was wounded and removed to the Comilla Hospital in a serious condition. Three persons including the man who was alleged to have escaped, when under detention were arrested. —A. P.

these communities for such a service and sacrifice.

Neither Dr. Ansari, nor myself agree to the principles underlying the Communal Award, which incidentally does not seem to have satisfied any community in India."

Dr. Roy further added that he was going to see Mahatma Gandhi about the beginning of May for the purpose of settling the programme for Bengal, as well as the matters relating to the Swaraj Party a bigger conference will be held at Calcutta on the 5th or 6th of May.

Dr. Roy went back to Calcutta last night.

"LEADER'S" COMMENT

ALLAHABAD, April 10.

The "Leader" commenting on the recent political developments, writes "The policy of constitutional action stands vindicated and we hope that Congressmen will now definitely make up their minds to return to the old well-tried paths of political action, which has stood the test of experience." —A. P.

ABANDONMENT OF C. D. OF MINOR IMPORTANCE

"The Times" Says Congress
Must Decide About Co-
operation In Legislatures

LONDON, April 10.

"The Times" commenting on the Swaraj Party's co-operation remarks that in itself the abandonment of Civil Disobedience in view of minor importance in view of the failure of recent attempts to revive it. But civil disobedience is so intimately connected with the policy of non-co-operation one cannot be dissociated from the other.

The Congress will be compelled to choose between a purely negative policy and boycotting the legislatures. The conclusion appears inevitable that any further boycott of the central and provincial legislatures would lead straight to disunion.

The longer the All-India Congress Committee take to arrive at a decision the greater is the probability of serious revolt on the part of co-operating Swarajists, who weary of a "paralytic state of bewilderment." —Reuter.

REDUCTION OF EXCISE DUTY

Schuster Presents Sugar
Committee Report To
Assembly

NEW DELHI, April 10.

Sir George Schuster presented to the Legislative Assembly today the Select Committee Report on Sugar Excise Duty Bill. The report confirms the forecast, namely, that by a majority the Committee has reduced the excise duty to Re. 1 and imposed ten annas duty on Khadsari Factor sugar.

The Government members have put in a dissenting minute objecting to the reduction of duty to Re. 1, which they characterise as arbitrary and is sure to disturb the financial plans in the Budget. The Committee has reduced the amount of penalty for non-payment of duty and has omitted penalty of imprisonment for illegal issue of sugar from the factory, but has increased the fine to Rs. 2,000 both for illegal issue of sugar and for evasion of duty or failure to supply information.

The Committee wants to give an opportunity for the Legislature to express its views before the Government imposes the excise duty on Palmyra sugar.

DISSENTING MINUTE

Bhai Purnanand is opposed to the entire scheme of excise duty, and has put in a dissenting minute and Mr. Ranga Iyer, has taken the same view.

Mr. G. Morgan in his dissenting note urges that ten workers should constitute a Khadsari factory, and that the same excise duty be imposed on Khadsari as on factory sugar.

Mr. Abdullah Haroon wants the Bill to come into force from August 1, at least in the case of North Bihar factories.

Mr. P. B. Jaisankar opposes reduction of duty to Re. 1 but urges the imposition of the duty from August 1. He thinks that it would have been better, if witnesses had put forward the case of sugar industry.

Mr. R. P. Bagla says that though he had signed the Majority report reducing the duty to Re. 1, he favours the alternative suggestion of fixing 1/5 duty from August 1 as fair to all interests. —A. P.

MENINGITIS IN DAKORE

Pilgrims Asked To Go Back
To Their Villages

DAKORE, April 10.

Many pilgrims squatted outside the temple precincts at Dakore because the assemblage was prohibited from entering the temple due to the fear of the spread of Meningitis fever.

Large contingents of police were present to enforce sanitary measures. The Municipal authorities at Dakore rendered all assistance to the pilgrims and persuaded them to return to their village homes at the first available opportunity. —United Press.

FIRST INDIAN AS D. I. G. OF POLICE

LAHORE, April 10.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Aziz took over charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police (D. I. G. Branch) of Punjab today vice Mr. P. L. Orde, CIE, proceeding on eight months' leave.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Aziz is the first Indian to officiate as the Deputy Inspector-General of Police in the Punjab. —A. P.

MATCH EXCISE IN BARODA

BARODA, April 10.

The Government of Baroda, has passed an order that with effect from April 1, 1934, excise duty on matches produced in the State should be levied in accordance with the rates and conditions in regard to this duty fixed in British India.

It may be mentioned here that there are four match factories in the Baroda State and the annual production is approximately 7 1/2 lakhs gross boxes. Two are in Billimora, one at Baroda and one at Petlad. —United Press.

SMUGGLER'S CLEVER TRICK

Rs. 13,000 Worth Cocaine
Concealed In Bamboo
Bars Of Bird Cages

CALCUTTA, April 10.

Thirteen thousand rupees worth of cocaine in cages of birds shipped as cargo by s.s. "Hosang," which arrived in Calcutta from the Far-east was seized by a Customs Official on the arrival of the boat. The hollows of the bamboo bars of the cages contained cocaine weighing 8 lbs.

A Chinese bird dealer purchased the birds on condition that the empty cages would be returned to the vendor. The bird dealer has been arrested, but the Chinese from whom the purchase was made has not been traced. —A. P.

RAILWAY CO. ASKED TO PAY

Damages For Wrongful
Dismissal Of Employee

MADRAS, April 10.

Mr. Justice Stone delivered judgment today in the case brought by Mr. C. A. Campbell against the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company claiming Rs. 9,300 as damages for wrongful dismissal.

The complainant was till recently the District Controller of Stores of the defendant Company. He was entertained in January 1928, on a salary of Rs. 700 per month plus £25 over sea allowance.

In November 1933, he was dismissed without notice on ground that the Agent had received from the Medical Board who examined Mr. Campbell, who was at that time a patient in the Hospital that he was suffering from Delirium Tremens owing to excess of alcoholism. The defendant company gave evidence in support of the dismissal, but the Judge ruled that defendant Company had not made out any case for plaintiff to meet, and gave decree for plaintiff holding that there was no evidence of chronic alcoholism which interfered with the discharge of the complainant's duties as an officer.

The Judge decreed 6 months' full salary and allowance with cost. —United Press.

NO BAN ON GOVT. SERVANTS

RAWALPINDI, April 10.

The General Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Punjab Provincial Sansad Dharan Conference which is going to be held here in Muharram holidays under the presidency of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya informs the "United Press" on the authority of a communication addressed to him by Mr. C. Garbett, Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, that there are no restrictions for Government servants in attending the above Conference.

Communication further adds that restrictions do not apply to participation in meetings or conferences which are not political in character and it has been the intention of the Government to exclude its servants from participation in such meetings or conferences if they desired to attend them. —United Press.

SAGAING MUNICIPAL OFFICE DESTROYED

RANGOON, April 10.

News has been received in Rangoon that the municipal office at Sagaing was razed to the ground as a result of a fire which broke out in the early hours of Monday morning. The cause of the fire is not known. —A. P.

For Kashmir Govt. Servants

JAMMU, April 10.

Under orders of the Maharaja the Government servants conduct rules have been further amended.

It has now been provided that a Government servant should not participate in or use his influence regarding any matter relating to change of religion by subject of His Highness but should observe strict neutrality in connection with any such incident. —United Press.

GREATNESS OF JAPAN DUE TO IDEAL OF UNIVERSALITY

Hungarian Scholar's Interesting Lecture On
Ancient Traditions And Their Significance

That it was unwise to discard ancient traditions without attempting to understand their significance was the gist of the speech delivered by Dr. Felix Valyi, the Hungarian scholar and orientalist delivered under the auspices of the Muslim Students Union at the Blavatsky Lodge on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Naidu who presided on the occasion, emphasising the words of the lecturer said that the aim of the new generation should be not merely to blot out the past but to create the beautiful present.

A REPUTED SCHOLAR

In introducing the lecturer Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said that Dr. Valyi was a scholar of international repute. She recalled the vivid articles that he contributed to the "Bombay Chronicle" on the Turkish question some years ago. He had a passion for Buddhist literature. He had just returned after a stay of 18 months in China and Japan where he saw first hand the people of those countries and was able to appraise the great awakening and turmoil obtaining there.

PROGRESS OF MIND

The lecturer said that the subject of "intellectual crisis in the far east" was of such immense significance that it was almost a hopeless task to attempt to deal with it in a single lecture. He regarded the progress of the mind as more important than politics or economics.

WESTERN STANDARDS

Speaking of the far east, in which the speaker included India, he said that the question that seemed to trouble the minds of most people was how to adopt western standards of economic and technical life to their ancient tradition. Japan was the first Asiatic country which recognised in the fifties of the 19th century in regard to the reformation. The first thing that she did was the rejection of all things Asiatic. To such an extent was the reformation campaign carried on, that Buddhism was thrown out and Buddhist monks were turned out of their monasteries. Italian artists were brought to Japan to teach drawing to a country which the speaker considered as one of the most artistic nations of the world. Thirty years after this upheaval there had come about an awakening as to whether it was wise to discard their old traditions. Japan as a nation was now in favour of a better understanding of her ancient culture.

INDIAN CULTURE

He stated that Indian culture manifested its influence in ancient Japan and China. In India also there was a movement which was trying to break away from everything ancient without asking the question whether it was possible for human beings to be taken out from their ancestral background. To throw away the rotten traditions was one thing. But it was different simply to reject all things which they had not even studied and which most of them completely ignored. The experience of Japan would prove as a great lesson to the other countries of the far east.

PATHEPIC CRISIS

To him the most pathetic crisis was that Indians as well as the Chinese and the Japanese ignored all important things which had created in the western countries which the western countries had for Asia was based on the past and not on the present. It was Hinduism which formulated the idea of universality without bias of race, cast or creed. Still more pathetic was the contrast of the ideal of universality and the present situation of the Hindu community. To him that seemed to be the thing which had destroyed the whole of India. Japan had learnt this ideal of universality from ancient India. They were trying to adopt it to suit the present and that was the reason of the greatness of Japan.

NEW IDEAL

He advocated a movement in India to build up a new educational ideal in which the critical attitude of the mind must be supreme, and which should search for new spiritual values.

Father Heras of the St. Xavier's College speaking in reference to the remarks made by the lecturer in regard to a critical study of the ancient traditions said it was most scandalous that on the Board of Studies of the Bombay University there was only one member representing the teaching of history.

REVOLT OF YOUTH

Mrs. Naidu in thanking the lecturer said that the revolt of youth in India, China and Japan was a legitimate one. But there should be a sense of proportion and perspective in that revolt. "The aim of the new generation should be not merely to blot out the past but to create the beautiful present and shape the future."

COMBATING MALARIA

JETPUR, April 10.

In the presence of a large and distinguished gathering assembled on the Jetpur Taluka Court mal-dan to witness the Red Cross week fair exhibition, Scout Display etc., Mr. Bhogilal M. Anjaria, a former Malaria Officer in the Rajkot Civil Station, delivered an address on the proximate causes of Malaria and outlined the preventive measures to combat the disease.

He stressed the necessity of dealing drastically with mosquitoes infesting houses surrounded by swamps, cess-pools, piles of garbage etc. and of rearing the larvae-eater fishes in wells and mountains to preclude the possibility of mosquitoes being bred in large numbers.

He suggested a spleen census to be conducted and anti-malaria trees to be planted wherever possible. —United Press.

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Princes In Conference

Defining Position Regarding Federation

DHOLPUR, April 10.

An informal conference of some Princes presided over by His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala being held here in the State Palace.

It is understood that those participating in the Conference besides the Maharaja of Patiala include their Highnesses the Maharajas of Dholpur, Panna, Jhalwar and some Ministers representing a few smaller States.

Though the proceedings are being conducted strictly in camera yet it is understood that the discussions, centre round the Federation Scheme with special reference to the latest move of the Anti-Federation Group of the States.

The statement clearly defining their attitude towards the Federation Scheme is likely to be issued before His Excellency the Viceroy leaves next month. —(United Press).

30 INJURED IN COLLISION

LUCKNOW, April 10.

About 30 persons were injured, two of them seriously, as a result of an accident early this morning when a passenger train from Lucknow junction collided with a parcel train in the station yard of the Aishbagh Junction, about two miles from Lucknow Central. The impact was so severe that the engine of the passenger train was thrown off the track and telescoped, while the engine of the parcels train was derailed. The lines were blocked necessitating transshipment of passengers. Through running is expected to be resumed this evening. —A. P.

A physical culture class will be conducted at Porbandar during the ensuing long vacation under the auspices of the Kathiawar Physical Culture League for the benefit of students.

the preventive measures to combat the disease.

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